



Daily Report

LAST ISSUE

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LAST ISSUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-96-146
Monday
29 July 1996**

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-146

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Inter-African: Nigeria's Abacha Elected ECOWAS Chairman

AB2807143996 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, is the new chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. His election took place at the summit of the organization which ended last night in Abuja. Announcing the decision, the immediate past chairman of the organization, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, said that the election of Gen. Abacha was in appreciation of Nigeria's leading role in ECOWAS. This is also in appreciation of the huge human and material resources which Nigeria had been spending toward the restoration of peace in Liberia.

Inter-African: Nigeria's Abacha Opens ECOWAS Summit in Abuja

AB2607190196 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1505 GMT 26 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria has called on member countries of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to create the political will to implement all agreements under the revised ECOWAS treaty. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, made the call today in Abuja while addressing the opening session of the ECOWAS summit. Gen. Abacha said that the delay in the implementation of the treaty was capable of threatening the survival of the organization. He urged the summit to consider private sector participation in the economies of member states as a result of the declining economic fortunes of the West African subregion. The head of state reassured the member states that the administration would implement the transition program with honesty, commitment, and sense of purpose.

On Liberia, Gen. Abacha restated Nigeria's commitment to peace in that country and announced the appointment of the former general officer commanding 82 Division, Nigerian Army, Major General Victor Malu, as the new field commander of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. He advised the summit to compel the warring factions to develop the passion for peace.

The chairman of ECOWAS, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, expressed concern over some factors impeding free movement of persons within the subregion. He called for the removal of such impediments in the interest of economic growth of member nations. President Rawlings warned that Ghana's continued involvement in the Liberian peace efforts would depend on the readiness of the warring factions to end the civil war.

Radio Nigeria State House correspondent, Oji Ogboniya Oji covering the summit, reports that 12 out of the

16 heads of state in the organization are attending the summit in person.

Inter-African: New ECOWAS Head Abacha Says Ending Liberian War Priority

AB2807152696 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The new chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], General Sani Abacha, has stated that his priority will be to end the civil war in Liberia. Gen. Abacha stated this last night in Abuja while speaking shortly after his election. State House correspondent Oji Ogbonaya Oji reports:

[Begin recording] [Oji] In the acceptance speech punctuated by intermittent ovation from heads of state and government as well as delegates at the summit, Gen. Abacha further assured that in the pursuit of security in the subregion, he would encourage governments of member states to address the issue of better living standards for the citizens. He described his election as a mark of confidence in Nigeria, and paid special tribute to the former chairman, President J.J. Rawlings of Ghana.

[Abacha] [Words indistinct] various heads of state and government will be to express my appreciation and gratitude to the former chairman, President Rawlings of Ghana and all the various heads of state and government for [words indistinct]. I don't know whether it is a... [pauses] It is a very heavy responsibility of steering the ship of this [word indistinct] organization for the next one year. I (?take) this appointment as a mark of trust and confidence for Nigeria, and also as a result of the very positive, very laudable, and very important role Nigeria has been playing not only in this subregion, but in all the aspirations which this organization stands for for the last 21 years. [applause]

[Oji] Gen. Abacha urged all ECOWAS leaders to see the Liberian question as a big challenge, and remain committed to resolving the conflict. The chairmanship of ECOWAS, he explained, remained a collective responsibility for which all heads of state in the organization must be willing and ready to make sacrifices of time, energy, and resources.

Before the exchange of baton between the new and former chairman, President Rawlings of Ghana, stated that he would at all times place his two-year experience at the disposal of Gen. Abacha as the new chairman of the organization. He expressed [the] satisfaction and appreciation of heads of state of the community to what he called, [the] excellent standard of facilities and

arrangements for the successful hosting of the summit in Abuja. [end recording]

Inter-African: OAU Secretary Accuses Burundi's Military Junta of Betrayal

EA2707204296 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1825 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim today accused the military junta in Burundi of having betrayed the efforts by leaders in the eastern Africa region to find a lasting solution to the problems facing the country. Dr. Salim said the military had on several occasions assured regional leaders that no military coup will take place, but they had acted on [as heard] the contrary. He said that military intervention was still one of the options to be considered, but said the OAU will insist on the peaceful resolution and a return to democracy. The secretary general was addressing the press at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

[Begin Salim recording] In Addis Ababa we never said that if there's a coup it will be met with force. We never said that. What we said [was] if there was a coup, we shall oppose it, and we will work for its isolation, and we will call for all the measures to ensure that legality is restored. I think the leadership in Bujumbura will be making a very grave mistake if they underestimated the wrath, the concern, and the determination of the international community.

I have been one of those who have tried my level best in my capacity as secretary general of the organization to think and to advocate of other options other than the military, because I have never believed that military options per se will provide a solution to the crisis of the magnitude and the complexity of Burundi.

I have always advocated dialogue. That's why we have supported actively and we continue to support the efforts of the former president [of Tanzania] Nyerere. That is why we have tried to impress upon the Army that really the lasting solution in the crisis in Burundi lies in the recognition of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Burundi through the democratic process. But also in addressing the legitimate concerns of the minority in the country. [end recording]

Inter-African: OAU Asks Member Countries To Isolate Burundi Regime

AB2607180796 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Organization of African Unity, OAU, has asked its member states to isolate the new government in Burundi. The secretary general of the organization, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, announced

the decision while addressing the opening session of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit in Abuja. Dr. Salim explained that the decision to isolate the new military government in Burundi was taken at a meeting of the OAU Central Organ for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution held yesterday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He stated that the coup in Burundi was unacceptable and illegal in the light of political developments in that country since 1993. The secretary general appealed to the international community to take steps to return the country to a civilian government. He restated the organization's commitment to the resolution of the conflict in Burundi through dialogue.

Inter-African: OAU Representative Calls For Unity Government in Liberia

AB2907105996 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 29 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The OAU special representative on Liberia, the Reverend Canaan Banana, has called for the establishment of a government of national unity in Liberia for reconciliation in that country. The Rev. Banana, who was at the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit in Abuja, told newsmen that such a government should incorporate the various interest groups in Liberia that would promote the confidence necessary for stability.

The representative said that he met with leaders of the two main factions in the Liberian conflict, Charles Taylor and Alhaji Koromah, during the summit, and that they had assured him of their commitment to the peace process. The Reverend Banana expressed the hope that the faction leaders would see reason and cooperate with the ECOWAS leaders to bring an end to the Liberian crisis.

Inter-African: ECOWAS Summit Ends, Urges Meeting on Liberia Before 18 Aug

AB2807161496 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Heads of state of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] have resolved to promote the establishment of democratic institutions and political education centers in their countries to encourage popular participation in the democratization processes. This is one of the decisions reached by the ECOWAS leaders at the end of their 19th ordinary session of the West African subregional organization in Abuja. For details, here is Mohamed Bello.

[Begin Bello recording] The 29-point communique was read to the [word indistinct] by the executive secretary of ECOWAS, Mr. Emouard Benjamin. In it, the Authority of ECCOWAS noted that political aspirations in the region have often led to the disruption of the socioeconomic life of the people and, in some cases, [have been] violent in nature. It thus called upon the political class to imbibe and practice the principles of tolerance, accountability, and statesmanship.

On the harmonization of economic policies, the authority endorsed the council's decision to limit buying from the Central Bank to 10 percent of fiscal revenue or between 2 to 3 percent of GDP. The Authority of ECOWAS expressed satisfaction at the 3.7 percent estimated economic growth of West Africa within the global economy in 1995.

On regional peace and security, the authority reviewed the Liberian crisis and requested the new chairman of the authority to convey a meeting of the Committee of Nine not later than August 18 to consider the various issues on the Liberian peace processes as contained in the Abuja Agreement.

The body also expressed great concern over the increase in drug trafficking and crime wave and decided that a meeting be held in (Praia) during the first quarter of next year. The authority decided to hold its 20th session in Abuja at a date to be determined later. [end recording]

Inter-African: ECOWAS Summit Underlines Need for Economic Integration

AB2807173096 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English
1300 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Heads of state of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] are determined to put regional security problems behind them and forge ahead with economic integration. Our correspondent who covered the 19th summit of the organization in Abuja was Teye Kitcher.

[Kitcher] The summit was the most well attended in six years. Eleven heads of state led their country's delegations while the rest were represented by a prime minister and ministers of state. There were over 20 observers from international and subregional institutions.

This time around emphasis was shifted from Liberia and other conflicts in the subregion to regional economic integration. One speaker after the other emphasized the need for the implementation of programs aimed at economic integration.

The last day of the summit would be remembered by most delegates for its marathon session. It began at

11:30 AM local time and ended almost at 11 PM. According to one insider, there was a stalemate in the choice of the next chairman. Before the summit, Mali was the only candidate, however Togo emerged as a contender. This split the votes evenly. According to the source, at one stage, it was decided that Ghana be asked to hold on till a time that a new chairman is chosen. However, should Ghana decline, then the host country — Nigeria would have to assume the chairmanship. The latter school of thought prevailed, and Nigeria was unanimously elected to lead the organization for a year.

General Abacha, in his acceptance speech, paid tribute to President Rawlings for the diligent and able manner in which he steered the affairs of the organization, especially, his untiring efforts to see that peace prevailed in Liberia. He also commended individuals such as Captain Kojo Tsikata of Ghana [and] Reverend Canaan Banana, the OAU eminent personality on Liberia, for their role in efforts towards peace in Liberia.

Gen. Abacha emphasized that it is time ECOWAS paid more attention to the socioeconomic aspirations of the subregion. President Rawlings was also optimistic that peace will come to Liberia soon.

[Begin Rawlings recording] [Words indistinct] that we have reached a point in time where not only those of us (leading) the ECOWAS community, but the factional leaders and the personnel on the ground are beginning to recognize and to realize that the use of a gun and a bullet is not what is going to bring lasting peace to that country. And efforts are being made by the factional leaders. Those they have originally felt antagonistic toward — some of the old so-called politicians — are beginning to mend fences so that in collaboration with our team — the eminent persons from the West African subregion — who are assisting them over there, I feel very optimistic that very soon we should be able to establish some peace and stability in this country, in Liberia. [end recording]

The next summit of ECOWAS will be held in Abuja at a date to be determined later.

Inter-African: Regional Summit Slated for 31 Jul in Tanzania

EA2707194996 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The leaders of Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Zaire, and Tanzania will meet in Arusha, northern Tanzania on 31 July. Ethiopia and Cameroon will also attend the summit. Ethiopia will attend the conference because its president was the OAU chairman until he handed over recently to the Cameroonian head of state.

A statement released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim will also attend the meeting. The statement said the summit will be preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers of all the countries invited. The statement did not reveal the conference's agenda, but the conference takes place after the overthrow of the government of Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibunganya.

Namibia, Kenya, and Mozambique have condemned the coup in Burundi, and have said that the coup is not

the way to solve that country's problems. Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, said his country is thinking seriously of imposing sanctions on Burundi if the coup leaders continue to struggle for power in defiance of world opinion. The Mozambican premier said the overthrow of the Burundian Government has scuttled the peace process in that country.

Burundi

Burundi: Ntibantunganya Reportedly Refuses To Resign

AB2607184396 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 26 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Well, it is to be expected that the ousted Frodebu party officials and government ministers would be deeply unhappy about the coup, and yesterday President Ntibantunganya was insisting that he was still in charge. On the line to Bujumbura, William Wallace asked Frodebu spokesman Charles Karikarubu what the president's position was today.

[Begin recording] [Karikarubu] Well, as you know, he refused to resign. He is still considering himself as president of Burundi.

[Wallace] But, this isn't very realistic at this stage, is it?

[Karikarubu] Yes, it is, because what happened is a coup d'etat, and a coup d'etat is not acceptable in the democratic process we have begun in 1993. As you know, we have a constitution. So there are procedures if changes have to be made, as we do know now, and so far the procedures have not been followed.

[Wallace] But, apparently, as we are speaking now Major Buyoya is now in power, and the military is in control of government.

[Karikarubu] Yes, it is.

[Wallace] So what is the Frodebu party planning to do, what are your next steps?

[Karikarubu] The Frodebu party will continue to fight for the democratic process, and as you know, it is also ready for dialogue and concertation [as heard] to try to see how the problems should be resolved if there are any.

[Wallace] Are you prepared to talk with Major Buyoya?

[Karikarubu] This will have to be decided by the leaders of the party, but I think that so far nothing has been decided yet.

[Wallace] Have there been attempts by the new junta to try and attract members of the Frodebu party into a new transition government?

[Karikarubu] I still don't know. You know, the coup occurred yesterday. Probably, they are thinking about it, but also when they will have to call up Frodebu that is when we will have something to say about that.

[Wallace] What is your current security situation? Are you free to move around Bujumbura or do you feel threatened?

[Karikarubu] You know, the security situation for Frodebu members has been harmed [as heard] for many months and many days. So nothing has changed from what we do know. These militia and armed bands were involved in killings and assassinations of high-ranking officials, especially, Frodebu members.

[Wallace] But, do you think that Frodebu members are under direct threat, particularly, now?

[Karikarubu] Of course, as long as they feel secure and that they decided to get under the protection of the foreign embassies, you can understand that they don't feel safe.

[Wallace] And, what about you, are you in hiding?

[Karikarubu] Well, no, I am not.

[Wallace] But, are you not afraid?

[Karikarubu] Well, you know, I already know that I can die any time, I don't care about dying. [end recording]

Burundi: Ntibantunganya—'I Am the Only President of Burundi'

LD2807094796 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The deposed president of Burundi, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, is still at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, where he fled on Tuesday [23 July] after being attacked at the funeral of about 100 Tutsis. He made his first statement to Christophe Boisbouvier yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] I think that what happened on Thursday is an act of violence, no more, no less. It is null and void, as if it did not happen. I am the only president of Burundi, the others simply carried out a coup and proclaimed themselves president.

[Boisbouvier] What are you going to do?

[Ntibantunganya] We must restore law and order. Burundians, foreigners, and people all over the world believe in democracy and law and order and demand that law and order be restored in Burundi, by seeking an agreement. I think this can only happen through proper negotiations between the various parties in the Burundian struggle.

[Boisbouvier] Are you going to remain in Burundi in the next few days, or are you going to leave?

[Ntibantunganya] I was born in Burundi and I have the right to live here as long as I respect the law. [end recording]

Burundi: Deposed President Ntibantunganya Interviewed

LD2807144196 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The deposed president of Burundi, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, has decided to speak for the first time since he fled to the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Bujumbura. He still thinks he is the only legitimate president. He gave this exclusive interview to RFI's Christophe Boisbouvier. He first commented on the coup:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] You know, my reaction is pretty obvious. Coups are an illegal way to remove people in power, so I think that what happened on Thursday [25 July] was an act of violence, no more, no less. It was null and void, as if it did not happen, as far as the Burundian institutions are concerned.

[Boisbouvier] Do you still regard yourself as the president of Burundi?

[Ntibantunganya] I am the only president of Burundi, the others simply carried out a coup and proclaimed themselves president.

[Boisbouvier] Doesn't your prime minister's resignation certify the end of the 1994 government agreement?

[Ntibantunganya] It is not the prime minister who appoints the president. It is rather the president who appoints his prime minister, and it is quite normal for a prime minister to resign.

[Boisbouvier] Are you ready to talk to the new men in power?

[Ntibantunganya] The question here is: should democracy talk to dictatorship? Should the law talk to unlawfulness? Why not. But if it does not happen, it does not happen. [as heard]

[Boisbouvier] Did you talk to Pierre Buyoya since Thursday?

[Ntibantunganya] Never.

[Boisbouvier] Will you talk to him in the next few hours?

[Ntibantunganya] Well, if he makes a step forward toward me, I may ask him why he, who calls himself a democrat, decided to follow the unlawful path of force to help — as he says — and find a Burundian solution.

[Boisbouvier] Knowing Buyoya, don't you think there could be an agreement sooner or later?

[Ntibantunganya] I think I will be able to answer this question in a few days. I've known him since 1988, and only after thinking about it for a long time will I be able to tell you what he is capable of. What is certain is that he will not achieve anything alone.

[Boisbouvier] What are you going to do?

[Ntibantunganya] We must restore law and order.

[Boisbouvier] Are you not isolated?

[Ntibantunganya] What do you mean?

[Boisbouvier] Are you not a refugee at the U.S. Embassy, without the possibility of doing anything?

[Ntibantunganya] Who told you I am a refugee? And if I were only here for a visit?

[Boisbouvier] Your visit started on Tuesday, five days ago. What are you going to do in the next few hours.

[Ntibantunganya] You will see. Burundians, foreigners, and people all over the world believe in democracy and law and order and demand that law and order be restored in Burundi, by seeking an agreement. I think this can only happen through proper negotiations between the various parties in the Burundian struggle.

[Boisbouvier] Including Pierre Buyoya?

[Ntibantunganya] If he thinks he is the representative of some party or other and if he accepts [the negotiations], then why not?

[Boisbouvier] Are you going to remain in Burundi in the next few days, or are you going to leave?

[Ntibantunganya] I was born in Burundi and I have the right to live here as long as I respect the law.

[Boisbouvier] The United States have condemned the coup but says that Buyoya proved he was a democrat in the past. Do you not feel a little bit let down by the international community?

[Ntibantunganya] I do not wish to answer this question.

[Boisbouvier] What do you think is going to happen next?

[Ntibantunganya] The democrats in Burundi will make the next move. They will be helped by the supporters of democracy and human rights throughout the world. I think their moment will come soon, because nobody believes anymore that coups can solve the problems of countries. The use of force is no longer on, political dialogue is taking over more and more. [end recording]

Burundi: Prime Minister Nduwayo Resigns

AB2607191596 Paris AFP in English
1915 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 26 (AFP) — Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo resigned on Friday [26 July], a day after former military ruler Pierre Buyoya seized power in a bloodless coup, Radio Burundi announced.

Nduwayo, also a Tutsi, who has been premier since February 1995, admitted he had failed in his attempt to "bring peace to the country."

Burundi: Talks Under Way on Fate of Deposed Leaders

AB2707173996 Paris AFP in English
1709 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 27 Jul (AFP) — Foreign diplomats and Burundi's new leaders on Saturday [27 July] began tough talks to allow Hutu leaders, who were deposed in a coup — including the former president — to leave Burundi, diplomatic sources said.

"For the moment, nothing has been done. None of the deposed leaders have left the country," the sources said. But they said "difficult negotiations" were taking place between foreign embassies and the new authorities who seized power in an Army-backed coup on Thursday during which Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi, ousted President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya.

Ntibantunganya has been holed up in the U.S. Embassy in the Burundi capital since Tuesday, where he sought shelter after being attacked by stone-throwing crowds at a funeral for 340 Tutsis, victims of ethnic massacres. A U.S. official on Saturday confirmed that Ntibantunganya was still in the embassy building.

Earlier on Saturday, a U.S. delegation set off from the embassy to meet with Army chief of staff, an AFP correspondent in Bujumbura said.

Leonce Ngendakumana, speaker of the National Assembly dissolved by Thursday's coup, has taken refuge in the German Embassy, while other Hutu members of the deposed government and officials from Ntibantunganya's Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu) were also sheltering in foreign embassies or expatriate homes.

Burundi's new authorities, which have not yet been recognised by the international community, began restoring a certain level of normality on Saturday, and Bujumbura airport, closed since Thursday, was re-

opened. In the capital, some 3,000 people demonstrated peacefully on Saturday in favour of the new regime.

However, former Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, a Hutu, condemned the coup and accused Buyoya of being the "catalyst of the catastrophe" in Burundi. In a statement sent to AFP in Nairobi, Twagiramungu, who lives in exile in Brussels, called on the international community to "condemn more forcefully the coup leaders from the Burundian Army."

He further called on international leaders to deploy an intervention force in Burundi and to impose political and economic sanctions, which he said were "the only suitable ways of enabling a return to legality."

Former Tutsi president Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who was deposed by Buyoya following a coup in 1987, also vehemently condemned last week's putsch.

In Kampala, the diplomatic effort to deal with the Burundian crisis got under way as Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa and his Ugandan counterpart Yoweri Museveni met, and were expected to be joined by African mediator on Burundi, former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere. U.S. special envoy for Burundi Howard Wolpe was also expected to travel to Kampala on Saturday before possibly heading for Bujumbura.

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim on Saturday said he wanted to do everything possible "to avoid a further bloodbath" in Burundi, but he did not specify how. The OAU swiftly condemned the coup leaders, in contrast with Western countries, which, despite initial outrage, have largely contented themselves with deploring the interruption of the democratic process in Burundi — a process initiated by Buyoya during his last term in office.

Burundi: Buyoya Urges Deposed Leaders To Stay in Country

AB2807134396 Paris AFP in English
1233 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 28 Jul (AFP) — Pierre Buyoya, who took power in Burundi last week in a bloodless coup, said here Sunday [28 July] he wanted the deposed Hutu leaders, who have taken refuge in foreign embassies, to stay in Burundi.

"The authorities should go home. We will offer them security and participation in the structures of transition to put Burundi back on track," he said.

Deposed President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya has been holed up in the U.S. ambassador's residence here since Tuesday, where he sought shelter after being attacked by stone-throwing crowds at a memorial service for 340

Tutsis massacre victims. Several of his ministers sought refuge in the Belgian, French and German Embassies. Talks have been going on since Saturday with foreign diplomats about the future of the deposed leaders.

Burundi: Buyoya To Form Transition Government by Weekend

AB2807134596 Paris AFP in English
1338 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 28 Jul (AFP) — Burundi's new leader Pierre Buyoya, who seized power in an Army-backed coup last week, on Sunday [28 July] said he would form a transition government by the end of the week. It will be "a broad-based government of national unity" led by a prime minister, added the Tutsi leader who ousted Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya last Thursday.

Burundi: Buyoya Holds News Forum, Opposes Military Intervention

AB2607122396 Paris AFP in English
1143 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 26 (AFP) — Burundi's new leader Pierre Buyoya on Friday [26 July] urged foreign powers to refrain from military intervention in his country, a day after he seized power in an army-backed coup.

Buyoya, a Tutsi military official, was speaking at his first press conference since he ousted former president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya as leader of Burundi, which has been ravaged by three years of ethnic fighting.

"I never believed that this ethnic conflict would be resolved by foreign intervention. This is in no way a solution."

The coup has triggered international outrage, condemned by the United Nations and the United States, whose ambassador in Bujumbura is sheltering Ntibantunganya.

Burundi: Buyoya—Prompted by Desire To 'Save' Country From 'Abyss'

EA2607133096 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1030 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Concerning the situation in the country, everybody [as heard] says that peace prevails in the whole country and people have been going about their daily life as usual in Bujumbura.

Concerning the behavior of the international community, President Buyoya called for understanding since the change in government had not been prompted by love for power or material benefits but a desire to save

the country, which was falling into an abyss while elders looked on.

Burundi: Buyoya Addresses Media on Plans To Restore Unity

EA2707172896 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After the change of government on 25 July, and the coming to power of the former head of state, Major Pierre Buyoya, the new head of state this afternoon held a news conference for national and international correspondents during which he explained the content of last night's address in which he called upon Burundians and the international community to support him to enable him to carry out his program successfully. [passage omitted]

He answered questions from the media and talked about his advantage over his predecessor in regard to solving Burundian problems as well as what he intends to do so that the peace he has always been fighting for comes to replace the current divisions.

[Begin Buyoya recording] First, I emphasized my advantage over those we have just replaced. I showed you how far things had gone, and it is not difficult for most Burundians to see that we had reached a dangerous point in view of the number of people who were dying, the properties which were being destroyed, the way the country's institutions were no longer functioning, especially the presidential institution, and the institution of the president of the National Assembly.

For our part, we would like to change things in accordance with the path I have just shown: to protect citizens once again, to bring about peace, to fight impunity, to rescue refugees, and to restore the economy. The task will not be easy since times are tough. However, this is our duty, and we shall do everything possible to achieve it. It is clear that divisions were created, divisions do exist, and unity was destroyed. For our part we came to return Burundi to the path of unity by fighting divisions, and to reorganize the country's institutions, to reorganize democracy. [passage omitted]

We cannot accept to continue relying on the international community for peace while we are dying. This does not mean we are relying on the international community. However, the international community has a role to play in assisting us, and we have said where they can assist.

Concerning talks, what I said is clear: We shall listen to anyone who has a cause to fight for, whether political or otherwise, as long as those people lay down their

arms, as long as the movements do away with genocidal philosophy.

I would like to add that whether talks take place or not, on our part what we can say is that every Burundian will be accountable for his offenses. [end recording]

Concerning those to be appointed to the interim assembly, President Buyoya said he will clearly explain this in the coming days. He also said that some members of the former assembly could be returned, in addition to others from other institutions or representatives of powerful groupings in our country. He said he will explain this in detail after holding discussions with the relevant people.

Concerning the period of his interim government, he said he will first start by restoring peace among the people, and organizing a national debate before deciding on the length of his interim government. [passage omitted]

Burundi: Buyoya on Coup; Party Leaders, French Reaction

LD2607161896 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 26 Jul 96

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] We begin this bulletin with the coup d'etat in Burundi, a coup d'etat that appears to have been a bloodless one, in the capital at least. Gabriel Kahn is on the spot:

[Kahn] *It is indeed the portrait of Pierre Buyoya, president of Burundi, which has been lording it over the conference hall of a big hotel since this morning, but it is 10 years younger than he currently is. Swept to power in the country again yesterday, at the initiative of the defense minister, he addressed the press in French. Committing himself to opening up a real national dialogue, he called for the help of the international community, particularly that of Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, the great mediator of several peace processes in the region. Present in the hall, the defense minister was clearly satisfied with the turn taken by this coup d'etat.*

This morning the streets of Bujumbura were as lively as if nothing had happened, and the few reports from the interior of the country do not mention any serious incidents. The people of the capital, most of whom are Tutsis, seem to be relieved by this change of regime, and if they are not all unanimously in favor of Pierre Buyoya, particularly the students, many people hope that at least security will return to the country. Gabriel Kahn in Bujumbura for RFI.

[Anouncer] Pierre Buyoya's coming to power has thus apparently been given a calm reception in Bujumbura. In an exclusive interview with RFI, the new strongman rejects the description coup d'etat. Listen to him, speaking to Monique Mas:

[Buyoya] *Probably a coup d'etat, but unlike any other, because it is a change of institution in an extremely difficult situation. I might say almost a desperate situation. It is more of an attempt to save a people in distress; one cannot really speak of a coup d'etat. Responsibility was taken at the level of the Armed Forces command in agreement with what one might call the driving forces [forces actives] of the nation, particularly civil society.*

[Announcer] Many reactions to this putsch have been coming in, as you might imagine. One thinks, of course, of the Hutu party, the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi]. Jean Minani, its chairman, has no confidence in Pierre Buyoya, a man who has already previously led the country following a coup d'etat. Jean Minani spoke to Sophie Marsaudon from Kampala, Uganda:

[Minani] *If he had really wanted a dialogue he would have begun one with the president, who would have achieved a consensus with all of the political partners. It is not by carrying out a coup d'etat, after having previously carried out an earlier one and plunged the country into chaos, that he is going to appear as a savior now.*

[Announcer] In the opinion of another political party, Uprona [Union for National Progress], the main Tutsi party, on the contrary, this coup d'etat was necessary. Charles Mukasi, chairman of Uprona:

[Mukasi] *No. One carries out a coup d'etat against authorities that exist, and I believe that this is a call to order for everyone. I have the impression, from listening to the statement by the defense minister, that it is a way of saying to people: Look, playtime is over; the country had become virtually ungovernable, because there was no longer any moral point of reference. I hope that these measures are aimed at putting that right. That is how I see things.*

[Announcer] Those remarks were recorded by Monique Mas. Then there are reactions from outside Burundi. Let us begin with Paris. Laurent Chaffard asked Foreign Ministry Spokesman Jacques Rummelhardt if France condemned this coup d'etat. Here is the spokesman's answer:

[Rummelhardt] *France considers that the concern of preserving civil peace and seeking national reconciliation must take priority over any other considerations, and that it is vital for the safety and the rights of each*

Burundian to be fully respected, and for an institutional consensus to be achieved very rapidly.

[Chaffard] *Does France recognize Pierre Buyoya as an interlocutor?*

[Rummelhardt] *France does not recognize governments, France recognizes states. Our ambassador has met Pierre Buyoya, at Pierre Buyoya's request, and Buyoya explained to him his point of view concerning the situation.*

France is going to try to ensure that — and this is a matter that concerns the Burundians — there prevails a climate that makes it possible for the safety and the rights of each Burundian to be fully respected, and for an institutional consensus to be achieved rapidly. [passage omitted]

Burundi: Buyoya Meets Civil Society, Orders Work Resumption 28 Jul

EA2707203196 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The president of the Republic, Major Pierre Buyoya, met the civil society at the Hotel Source du Nil this afternoon. The aim of the meeting was for the new president, Pierre Buyoya, to further explain his program for the recovery of the country. After explaining the reasons which led to the change on 25 July, the head of state came back to the main points of his national recovery program.

The civil society is one of the first groups that the president has met. He asked them about concrete matters. Here he is:

[Begin Buyoya recording] I want all Burundians to return to work tomorrow, to administrative offices, enterprises, and schools. It will be the first sign of change, a concrete sign. With effect from tomorrow, directors general of ministries will deal with current matters to avoid an administrative vacuum until a new government is formed.

I want you to participate in reassuring Burundians of all ethnic groups and tendencies, without forgetting foreigners. I want you to participate in ensuring that Burundians stop being enemies of their neighbors in the wards and hills. People must move freely. They must recover faith among themselves progressively. Killings and indiscipline must end. I want you to participate in thwarting messages and actions that will most certainly sabotage what we are proposing. We cannot do this without discipline. I want to stress this point. We are in a civil war situation. I want us to recover discipline at the level of the youth, the security forces, officials, everyone. I want us to stop practices that have been

established for some time now, that of wanton vying for posts and the like. That is not the most important issue.

I believe that if peace is restored in Burundi, people will be able to live decently, even if one is not a minister or a director general. The Burundian peasant, who does not expect anything from any of this, will be the first beneficiary: that is the most important thing.

Please, I would like to ask you to participate in this initiative, because those observing us from outside have a feeling that we have forgotten the most important things, such as life and security, and that we are busy fighting for (?precarious) material gains. This kind of thinking must stop. I ought not to have to tell you this but there are many people here who (?expect) nothing from the state, but who need peace and tranquillity to take care of their affairs. They are the great majority of Burundians. For that, there must be a minimum of discipline in all human communities. [end recording]

The civil society members asked many questions for clarification purposes, but all those who spoke congratulated the new president on his heavy but noble mission.

Burundi: Buyoya Calls On Youth To Defend Country

AB2807180096 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 28 Jul (AFP) — Pierre Buyoya, who came to power following a military-backed coup last week, on Sunday [28 July] called on Burundi's youth to help defend the country and urged it to show discipline and unity.

Buyoya, addressing some 300 leaders of youth associations, called on Burundi's young people "to make themselves and their services available for defending the country in conditions which will be determined shortly."

According to military sources, the new authorities envisage implementing military service.

Buyoya emphasised that the youth's "contribution to save Burundi" should be preceded by "unfailing discipline and cohesiveness." "We strongly recommend that you head back to the classrooms tomorrow," he added.

Burundi — racked by a civil war for some three years which has cost tens of thousands of lives — has a professional army, dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Buyoya, a Tutsi, who ousted Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya in last Thursday's bloodless coup, placed the emphasis on discipline in the wake of repeated demonstrations during past weeks by young Tutsis against the former government.

Many of the demonstrators then asked to join the Army to defeat the Hutu rebellion, while just before the putsch, some of them made clear their hostility to Buyoya and stated that they preferred former President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, also a Tutsi.

Buyoya first came to power in 1987 after a coup that ousted Bagaza.

Burundi: Communique Urges Students To Resume Duties

EA2607115496 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 0418 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] There is a communique which calls upon pupils and students to resume their normal duties beginning today, Friday at 0730 [0530 GMT]. Employers and leaders are called upon to implement (?the program) [words indistinct].

Burundi: Bujumbura International Airport Reopens 27 Jul

AB2707132696 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 27 Jul (AFP) — Bujumbura's international airport reopened on Saturday [27 July] morning, after being closed following Thursday's coup. In a statement declaring Pierre Buyoya transitional president on Thursday, the Army also announced the closure of Burundi's airports and borders. Buyoya told reporters at his first press conference Friday that the country's borders would likely be reopened on Saturday.

Burundi: 2 Killed, 5 Injured in Grenade Attack in Gitega

AB2907110496 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 29 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gitega, Burundi, 29 Jul (AFP) — Two people were killed and five injured when a grenade exploded in Gitega, central Burundi, sources at the city's hospital said Monday [29 July]. The attack on Friday evening was the first violent incident since the bloodless Army-backed coup on Thursday which installed Tutsi Army Major Pierre Buyoya as interim president of Burundi.

A hospital source said the grenade was launched in the Swahili neighbourhood of Gitega, Burundi's second largest city. Calm had returned to the city by Monday morning, according to inhabitants contacted by telephone from Bujumbura.

Burundi: Security Officials Say Peace Prevails in Country

EA2607115796 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 0418 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The decision to change the government was caused by the bad situation in the country and the rampant killings everywhere.

We asked security officials this morning about the situation in the country following the change of government and they told us that from the information available at the time, peace prevailed throughout in the country. [passage omitted]

Burundi: BBC Reports Overall Atmosphere 'Very Calm'

AB2607183096 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Most of the recent trouble in Burundi has been out in the provinces and the expectation is that any violent reaction to the coup would be in the countryside, and there have been reports of some incidents. But in the crisis of 1993, after the assassination of elected Hutu President Ndadaye, the biggest backlashes were in the north. On the line to the northern town Ngozi, William Wallace talked to Francois Landiache of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and asked him what the feeling was there.

[Begin recording] [Landiache] (?The atmosphere) is, in fact, very calm. You cannot notice at all that something happened yesterday. The people are going to work, the market has never been so busy for a long time; you can see a lot of people just going round walking and buying things. All the shops are open, so I think the situation is quite good here.

[Wallace] And there is no noticeable increase in military activity?

[Landiache] No, and not even increasing presence of the military.

[Wallace] Have you spoken to members of the Hutu community? Have they reacted?

[Landiache] I don't think they are afraid of something. They are waiting to see what is going to happen, what kind of change is going to happen in this society. The situation was very tense before with [words indistinct] and now maybe something is going to change, they are waiting.

[Wallace] And what about the Tutsi community in Ngozi? Have they welcomed the coup?

[Landiache] Yes, yesterday it was like the end of a football match which they have won. Yes, some people were going around with their horns in the [word indistinct] but just demonstration of joy and no violence at all. [end recording]

[Announcer] Well, not surprisingly, the Hutu Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] party and its officials and ministers have vehemently opposed the take over. But not all Tutsis were in favor, especially Pierre Buyoya's archrival, former military dictator, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. He was ousted by Buyoya in a coup in 1987. On the line, William Wallace asked General Bagaza what his view was of the coup

[Begin recording] [Bagaza] I condemn strongly the coup because it is worsening the situation.

[Wallace] And what are you and your party, the Parena [Party for National Recovery] party planning to do about it?

[Bagaza] We are going to resist the coup, but with peaceful means. I mean, tight manifestation not to take arms against the coup plotters.

[Wallace] Some people are saying that you yourself were planning to take over power yesterday?

[Bagaza] No, no, it's not true. [laughing] [end recording]

[Announcer] [That was] former military dictator, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

Burundi: Hutu Rebel Leader Nyangoma Urges Stop to Killings

AB2807160296 Paris AFP in English
1544 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 28 Jul (AFP) — Burundian Hutu rebel leader Leonard Nyangoma on Sunday (28 July) called on Burundians to refrain from inter-ethnic killings and warned that the new regime's days were numbered. "Do not fall into the trap set up by the coup criminals who are seeking one thing: for you to kill each other," the communique by the head of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy said.

Burundi: Hutu Party Leader Rejects New Ruler, Urges Calm

AB2607105196 Paris AFP in English
1016 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 26 (AFP) — Supporters of Burundi's former Hutu president on Friday (26 July) urged the rejection of the country's new

military ruler but appealed for calm while the main Tutsi party says it will give the new government a chance.

"I call on Burundians to reject the new power," said Jean Minani, the head of former president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's Hutu party, the Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU).

"But I am also urging calm among all supporters of democracy because if not, the architects of the coup d'etat can use any pretext to commit new massacres," Minani said from Kampala. "The future of Burundi is bleak."

Minani also called on the international community to condemn the bloodless coup, which installed Tutsi military officer Pierre Buyoya as president.

More than 50,000 people have died in three-years of inter-ethnic bloodletting in this Central African Republic.

The coup followed the collapse of a fragile power-sharing accord in September 1994 between the rival ethnic groups aimed at preventing a Rwanda-style genocide. The pact resulted in Ntibantunganya becoming president with a Tutsi prime minister.

The international community must support the democratic process in Burundi. Not only must it condemn the coup d'etat but also demand that Buyoya leaves one way or another," Minani said. [quotation marks as received]

Ntibantunganya, who is still at the Bujumbura residence of the US ambassador in Burundi after fleeing there Tuesday, has not resigned.

In Bujumbura, Charles Mukasi, the chairman of the Unity for National Progress, the mainly Tutsi opposition party, said he had confidence in Buyoya and would "give the new team a chance."

Asked about the possibility of international sanctions, Mukasi said: "It (the international community) has already condemned us, they have not helped us. But we have to convince them, and I have confidence in Mr Buyoya."

On his own participation in the government, he said: "If the new government combats the ideology of genocide, we'll see. Even without being inside the government, one can support it."

Burundi: Opposition Leader Calls For Foreign Intervention

LD2607115796 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1100 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] It was almost business as usual this morning for people in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, which is mainly inhabited by Tutsi. Troops are still deployed in the town and have been positioned at the main crossroads. There are many soldiers near the university, the stronghold of radical Tutsi students who support President Buyoya's rival, former President [Jean-Baptiste] Bagaza.

The new interim president has said he intends to save the nation and restore peace in the country.

The news agency REUTERS has announced that the new president of Burundi has launched a campaign to recruit young Tutsi into the armed forces. Thousands of young Tutsi gathered this morning outside armed forces recruitment centers. New President Buyoya has offered young people the opportunity to be involved in the defense of their country. That was part of his address to the nation last night.

The main opposition party, Uprona [Party of National Unity and Progress], which is Tutsi-dominated, supports the new president. The party stated: We are tempted to give a chance to the new regime.

Things are different for the party in the majority [Prodebu, Front for Democracy in Burundi], the party of the president who was ousted yesterday. It has requested foreign intervention to restore legality.

Francois Reichmans was able to interview the leader of the presidential party, the Prodebu. Jean Minani is outside his country [word indistinct] right now. He has asked Belgium to condemn the military coup unambiguously and he does not support new President Buyoya in any way. Jean Minani points out that the party of the ousted president enjoys a large majority in Burundi. He calls for foreign intervention, both diplomatic and military:

[Begin recording] [Minani] We are asking the international community to see to it that the intervention force we have always requested to restore peace and security throughout the country, is set up quickly. There should not be any procrastination because every day is illegitimate [as heard]; it gives the impression that Mr Buyoya is legitimate and it will draw the country into an incalculable degree of violence.

[Reichmans] You have mentioned an intervention force. So far, you had stopped short at using the word intervention.

[Minani] Right now, this is the only solution that can save Burundi from the violence it is experiencing.

[Reichmans] Should this intervention force lead to the withdrawal of President Buyoya?

[Minani] Absolutely. President Buyoya, whether an intervention force comes or not, will have to withdraw. He cannot command people who rejected him in the 1993 elections. How can he lead people who do not recognize him as the president?

[Reichmans] The United States ...

[Minani, interrupting] Right now, nobody can lead this country, Burundi, without Frodebu.

[Reichmans] Are you appealing to Belgium?

[Minani] Belgium is a friendly country. It should be the first to condemn this show of strength. It is also a democratic country. Therefore, it cannot advocate that someone should come to power with guns. This is a challenge we must rise to immediately, or else this will be a serious precedent in the history of democratization in Africa and in the world. [end recording]

Burundi: Situation Remains Calm; Belgium Urges Democracy Restoration

LD2607101996 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 0700 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Things are calm in Burundi right now after yesterday's military coup. The armed forces have dismissed the Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and replaced him with Pierre Buyoya, a former Tutsi president. [passage omitted]

France believes the quest for national reconciliation must prevail, but Paris has not formally condemned the coup.

Yesterday evening, two hours after the coup was announced, Belgium regretted no solution was found within the institutional framework, but it did not mention the ousted president.

The foreign minister was cautious and repeated principles. Belgium hopes for the quick restoration of democracy through a debate between the people of Burundi. It has urged all the sides — including the Hutu guerrillas — to avoid violence and any statement which may be conducive to violence.

Another reaction from Foreign Minister Erik Derycke is expected after this morning's cabinet meeting.

Burundi: Rally Favors Buyoya; Ex-President Bagaza Opposes Coup

LD2707144496 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 27 Jul 96

[By Jeremy Clevy]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Turning to the situation in Burundi, the capital city of Bujumbura is calm 48 hours after the coup d'etat that brought Major [Pierre] Buyoya to power. The significant event this morning was a demonstration in favor of the new strongman. Our special correspondent Gabriel Kahn has more.

[Begin Kahn recording] Drumbeats, which in Burundi are a sign of festivities, resounded throughout the capital as of 0900 this morning. About 5,000 people gathered in the city centre, some of them holding aloft photos of Buyoya taken at the time of his first coup d'etat in September 1987. They marched to the Louis Rwagasore Stadium, where the mayor of Bujumbura sat prominently in the grandstand.

However, the former Tutsi president, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, whose National Recovery Party [Parena] has just been disbanded, has indicated his disapproval. He is astonished that all demonstrations have been banned, except for those supporting the current rulers. From his spacious villa which overlooks the city and Lake Tanganyika, he condemns, quote — this fourth putsch carried out by the gang of four, namely the two army chiefs of staff; the president of the Union for National Progress [Uprona], Charles Mukasi; and Pierre Buyoya himself — end of quote.

As for President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, he is still sheltering inside the U.S. ambassador's residence.

This morning, the capital had resumed its normal appearance. Shops, offices and all the rest were working as usual and the airport had reopened. Gabriel Kahn in Bujumbura for RFI. [end recording]

[Announcer] The former Tutsi president, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, is opposed to Pierre Buyoya's coup d'etat. He offered the following explanation in a telephone conversation with Madeleine Mukamabano:

[Begin Bagaza recording] All of a sudden there is this group of soldiers, led by Major Buyoya, whom I know well and who served as my assistant, who take power and say — we are going to restore order. Well, the problem is finding out what kind of order they are going to reestablish.

We fought against the Ntibantunganya government, and we brought it down. As for the government that Buyoya is going to set up, I don't know what it is going

to be like, nor what its objectives will be. But he is going to have problems, because in order [word indistinct] actually to achieve a consensus... [pauses] he has suspended all political parties. At the same time, he says he wants to begin a dialogue with the nation. One wonders, if you suspend the political parties and other political organizations, whom you are going to have this dialogue with. A frightful atmosphere of confusion reigns here in Bujumbura. [end recording]

Burundi: Bujumbura Residents Demonstrate in Support of Buyoya

EA2707173696 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A demonstration in support of Major Pierre Buyoya's regime took place in Bujumbura mayorship this morning. The demonstration, which brought together a real human tide, showed that the change which occurred on 25 July did not [word indistinct]. The mayor of Bujumbura town explained the trend of the demonstration to our correspondent Jacques Bukuru:

[Begin Bujumbura mayor recording] This is a meeting of the people of Bujumbura municipality. Demonstrations have been banned, but today's meeting is a rally organized by the local administration. I have to make this point clear so that the people will know how they are expected to behave, particularly at this time of change of regime.

So, this is not a demonstration of the type which is banned: it is a rally. Today we are rallying at the level of the entire municipality. Tomorrow, people will rally in their respective areas. The rallies will be organized by the local authorities, and not any other quarter. So this is normal, and I must remove any ambiguity. The residents of Bujumbura need to express their support for the ideals of unity and peace as stated by President Buyoya and, by so doing, express the people's support for the ideology of peace, and of the Burundian type of democracy and development. That is today's message. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Congo: Calm Returns to Mossaka After Occupation by Militiamen

AB2807203296 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In Congo, calm returned today to Mossaka, 450 km north of Brazzaville, where more than 200 well-armed militiamen of former Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso occupied the town

for several days. Nobody was injured, but the people are still in shock, Congolese Labor Minister Anaclet Tsomambet said, adding that the regular Armed Forces did not intervene in order to avoid the spilling of blood in this town, which is located on the Congo River and inaccessible by road.

Coming from Oyo, their stronghold located some 100 km from Mossaka, on board small boats, the militia-men first shot unsuccessfully at the helicopter carrying Colonel Jean-Michel Ebaka, prefect of the Cuvette Region. They then went on to occupy the town fearing that the arrival of the prefect would signify the installation of Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangoma, the new mayor and member of the presidential group, who boycotted the counting of some of the votes in the early parliamentary elections in the town. According to the militia-men, the results favored Gabriel Boukilo, an opposition candidate close to General Sassou-Nguesso.

The committee responsible for monitoring the recommendations of the Peace Pact concluded in 1995 between the opposition and ruling party politicians has decided to send a seven-member delegation to Mossaka to conduct an inquiry into the incident.

Congo: RDD Issues Statement on Mossaka Situation
AB2907111696 *Brazzaville Radio Nationale*
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 29 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rally for Democracy and Development [RDD] Executive Bureau issued a statement yesterday expressing deep concern over the situation prevailing at Mossaka, following an attempted attack on an official delegation on 22 July. The RDD Executive Bureau strongly condemns this irresponsible act carried out despite efforts by local and national authorities to restore peace throughout the country. One may recall that armed elements shot at a helicopter transporting the area subprefect and prevented the Marie Boanga Cup competition.

Zaire

Zaire: Government Plans To Reinforce Security Along Burundi Border

AB2607214496 *Paris AFP in French*
2030 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 26 Jul (AFP) — The Zairian Government has ordered a "reinforced surveil-

lance" of all the tracks and lines of communication between Burundi and Zaire following yesterday's coup d'etat in Bujumbura, according to a communique issued this evening at the end of a cabinet meeting. The cabinet meeting expressed "the greatest concern about the situation created by the use of force."

"By its position as immediate neighbor and on account of what is happening in the Great Lakes Region, the communique said, Zaire fears a new influx of refugees fleeing possible repercussions of this change at the head of the Burundian State."

Furthermore, Zaire has maintained the official closure of its border with Burundi, which has been decreed for over two months.

Major Pierre Buyoya, a former Burundian president, took power in Bujumbura yesterday.

This is the first official Zairian reaction to the coup d'etat in Burundi.

About 100,000 Burundian nationals are still in refugee camps in South Kivu, near Bukavu and Uvira, a few kilometers from the border between the two countries.

Various diplomatic sources, notably French sources, recently expressed the hope that owing to the situation prevailing in Burundi, a conference of the countries of the Great Lakes will be rapidly held with the participation of Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Zaire: Security Increased on Burundi Border; Refugee Influx Feared

LD2707102996 *Paris Radio France International*
in French 0630 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The Burundi crisis will be on the agenda at an African mini-summit in Kampala, Uganda today. The Ugandan and Tanzanian presidents are to meet mediator Julius Nyerere, the former Tanzanian leader. Let me remind you that Uganda and Tanzania, as well as Ethiopia, had agreed at a regional summit in Arusha last June to provide troops for a multinational intervention force in Burundi.

In other news of Burundi, Zaire has ordered security to be stepped up on its border. Zaire fears a new influx of refugees. There are about 100,000 people still living in temporary camps in southern Kivu province, a few kilometers from the border between the two countries.

Zaire: Plane Carrying Weapons for Rwanda Army Seized

*LD2807095796 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 28 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] A plane carrying weapons for the Rwandan regular army was seized on 25 July in

Goma, eastern Zaire, the Zairean Interior Ministry announced yesterday. The plane, with a Liberian registration number, had been chartered to several aid agencies. Four crew, including the British pilot, were arrested, the Interior Ministry said.

Kenya

Kenya: Moi Condemns Burundi Coup, Urges Support for UN Stand

EA2707153296 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English* 1300 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Moi today condemned the coup in Burundi and said he supported the UN stance to follow the democratic path to bring about peace and reconciliation among the people of that country.

In a statement issued from State House, Nakuru, President Moi said the coup will deepen the already existing suspicions among Burundi people, and widen the gap toward possible reconciliation. He called for support for the UN stand from the world community.

The president said the coup was not the solution to the problems that have been faced by the people of Burundi and cautioned its leaders against aggravating the situation that was already pathetic.

Kenya: Foreign Minister Expresses Concern Over Burundi

EA2507224596 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English* 1600 GMT 25 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Former Burundian President Pierre Buyoya has been proclaimed the new head of state replacing Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. [passage omitted]

Reports reaching the studio say, in the meantime, the government of Kenya has expressed concern over the deteriorating security situation in Burundi. In a ministerial statement, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Kalonzo Musyoka said Kenya wishes to encourage a peaceful resolution to the crisis in Burundi.

Somalia

Somalia: Coalition Forces Reportedly Capture 'Strategic' Town

EA2607194696 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali* 1700 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A statement by the USC-SSA [United Somali Congress-Somali Salvation Alliance], USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] and USC-PM [United Somali Congress-Peace Movement] peace-supporting coalition forces high command has said the forces had captured Afgooye town, 30 km to the west of Mogadishu, where a strategic bridge is located, in Shabeellaha Hoose region following a fierce battle with Aidid's bandits.

The statement said the coalition forces also captured a large quantity of arms and paramilitary vehicles and killed and wounded countless bandit members.

The peace-supporting coalition forces had earlier captured Balidogle airport in Wanle Weyne District, Shabeellaha Hoose region, after ejecting Aidid bandits from areas between Balidogle and Afgooye District. After a series of fierce battles recently in Mogadishu's Makka and Medina districts, the gallant peace-supporting forces defeated the bandits loyal to Aidid. The statement said Aidid himself was now seriously suffering from the bitter taste of the bullet.

The forces were now carrying out mopping up operations against the unprincipled bandits loyal to Aidid. Fighting was also taking place in Huruwaa zone, a Mogadishu suburb, where the coalition forces had encircled the bandits with the objective of plucking them away from peace-loving people.

Peace-loving people were once again reminded that the war was not tribal, but rather it was between pro-peace forces and a small group opposed to peace. The support of the general public for the coalition forces was therefore required.

Somalia: Aidid Official Denies BBC Report on Airport Capture

EA2607162896 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali* 1400 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A statement issued by the office of assistant minister for disarmament and rehabilitation has described as an unfounded lie a report broadcast last night at 1800 GMT by the BBC Somali Service to the effect that militia loyal to Ali Mahdi Mohamed had captured Bali Doogle airport.

The statement also said a group of bandits today tried to disrupt security along the road connecting Afgooye and Wanle Weyne districts but units of the national security forces, which had been monitoring activities of the bandits in nearby areas, stopped their intention to cause chaos.

The statement warned the BBC over broadcasting unconfirmed reports which could tarnish the professional image of the station and its correspondents.

In conclusion, the statement assured international companies, whose aircraft use Bali Doogle airport, that operations at the airport were going smoothly as usual.

Somalia: 7 Reported Killed, 17 Wounded in Airport Takeover

AB2607205496 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 26 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] All week, the conflict in and around the Somali capital, Mogadishu, has been escalating. The factions of Ali Mahdi Mohammed and Osman Ato, angered by the siege of Medina in the south of the city, have vowed to crush their rival, General Farah Aidid. The fighting has been spreading and now there are claims that Aidid has been seriously wounded and that his militias have been ousted from the vitally important airport at Balidogle. From Mogadishu, Ali Musa Afdi faxed this report:

In a joint communique issued last night, faction leaders, Ali Mahdi Mohammed and Osman Hassan Ali Ato, announced that their forces had captured Balidogle airport, 90 km west of Mogadishu yesterday afternoon. The airport had previously been held by their main rival, General Mohammed Farah Aidid. Reports said seven people had been killed and at least 17 wounded in the fighting. Eyewitnesses said the airport had been attacked from three directions and the fighting had lasted no more than 90 minutes. The whole area then fell silent.

The communique said Gen. Aidid's forces had been chased from the area. The allies faction leaders promised to reopen the airport to traffic once they had taken full control of the area. In the meantime the area will remain open to civilians. The communique also ruled out any negotiations with Gen. Aidid until he had gone back on his claim to be president of the country. Ali Mahdi and his allies also said today that they had gone on to take the town of Afgooye, 30 km west of the capital. Local people confirmed this saying they had entered the town early in the morning.

Meanwhile, Mogadishu radio broadcasting [words indistinct] Ali Mahdi said yesterday that Gen. Aidid had been wounded in fighting in the Medina district of the city three days ago. Quoting what it called confidential sources close to Aidid's doctors, the radio said Aidid had received gunshots in the shoulder and lower body. It said that his life was in danger and that he was to be evacuated to Nairobi. Heavy fighting is also continuing today in the Medina district of Mogadishu. Forces loyal to Gen. Aidid have been attacking positions held by Ali Mahdi's forces with heavy mortar fire, and heavy and small machine gun fire.

Somalia: Aidid Forces Recapture Balidogle Airport
AB2807135896 Paris AFP in English
0925 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, 28 Jul (AFP) — Somali warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid has recaptured a key airport he lost to rivals earlier in the week, according to reports reaching here Sunday [28 July]. The forces of Aidid, who was earlier reported seriously wounded, recaptured the airport of Balidogle on Saturday after heavy fighting which left at least seven people dead and dozens of others wounded.

Reports said his militiamen retook control of Balidogle Airport, about 90 kilometres (58 miles) west of Mogadishu, from his arch-rival, the self-styled Somali interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

Both sides used machine guns, anti-aircraft missiles and rocket-propelled grenades during the fighting, which lasted over four hours.

Ali Mahdi's forces had seized the airport on Thursday. Independent sources said his militia were now regrouping to the north and were expected to launch another attack.

Somalia: Aidid Thanks Security Forces for Airport Recapture

EA2807204796 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice
of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali
1700 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the president of the Somali Republic, this evening addressed all Somali people over the national radio on the occasion of the birth of the Holy Prophet, may God's peace and mercy upon him. [passage omitted]

The president said since its formation, the transitional government has tried its best to restore security and to rehabilitate state institutions in all regions of the country, but people calling themselves Somalis and serving foreigners have been hampering these efforts by perpetrating instability, banditry, and terrorism with the advice of foreigners. He said these so-called Somalis shell or close airports and seaports that serve the Somali people, and have also tried or are trying to seal off roads leading to them, cutting off supplies to the Somali people.

President Aidid said the BBC, which used to employ neutral broadcasters, is now staffed with ex-prisoners and people whose sympathies lie with our enemies.

As you might have heard, the president said, the EU special envoy to Somalia recently announced that some small areas controlled by UN trusteeship advocates will

receive \$60 million. He said, a day after the arrival in Jowhar Town of the first tranche, procolonialists started attacking Hamar Weyne, Shangaani, Boondheere, and Wadajir Districts in Mogadishu.

The president of the Somali Republic said on 25 July, allied forces of bootlickers and procolonialists attacked and tried to capture Balidogle Airport and the connecting [words indistinct] but they never managed to accomplish their mission, thanks to God and the national security forces who defended the airport and road well, capturing paramilitary vehicles, and a large quantity of arms. He said many attackers were killed and those who lived are being pursued until the very last person is captured.

President Aidid said that ever since foreigners started meddling in our affairs, there have been rumors that Aidid has been killed or has been injured. He said his life is in God's hands, and that it is only He who can take his life away when his time is up. He said he would like to tell his enemies that their wishful thinking could not kill anyone. The president said he will serve his country and people who have confidence in him. He said he is not concerned about what his enemies say and that we will continue with the struggle as before with God's help. He said we will try to rebuild our country.

The president thanked members of the National Security Forces and people who are always ready to defend their dignity, religion, and sovereignty. He wished the Somali people many happy returns of the occasion.

Tanzania

Tanzania: Government To Hold Summit on Burundi 'Next Week'

AB2607130196 Paris AFP in English
1235 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, July 26 (AFP) — Tanzania has begun organising a summit of central and east African heads of state to discuss the crisis in Burundi, the foreign ministry said here Friday [26 July].

The conference will be held here next week, it said. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Uganda: 20 LRA Rebels Killed in Northeast 24 Jul

EA2607132296 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 26 Jul 96 pp 1,2

[By Emmy Allio]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] About 20 [Joseph] Kony [Lord's Resistance Army, LRA] rebels were killed on

Wednesday [24 July] after a fierce battle in Lwala forest in Opidi parish [northeastern Uganda], Koch Ongako division, in Nwoya county, when UPDF [Uganda People's Defense Forces] attacked a group of about 500 rebels. About 50 others escaped with bullet wounds, army sources said yesterday.

The rebels, led by Colonel Alex Oti Lagony, the overall rebel commander, were said to have been moving toward the Kilak hills on a mission to recapture their bases lost to government troops early last month when they were attacked.

About 10 UPDF soldiers wounded in battle were yesterday admitted at St Mary's hospital, Lacor, in Gulu town.

Fierce battles raged on yesterday on several parts of Nwoya county, army sources said. Fighting began at 3 p.m. and ended at about 9 p.m. on Wednesday.

Another group of about 100 Kony rebels who have been terrorizing residents of Bungatira and Abera, north of Gulu town, had yesterday been dislodged and had fled toward Palaro in Aswa county.

Excited soldiers on lorries chanted and sang victory as they drove through Gulu town yesterday. [passage omitted]

"By Wednesday evening, we counted five enemy bodies and by yesterday their death will have risen to 15. We suspect more bodies in the forest," a UPDF officer said.

There was no official army statement as Major General Salim Saleh, presidential adviser on security in the north, was reported in Kampala. [passage omitted]

The source said 20 boxes of ammunitions, five SMG rifles and shells of grenade launcher were found abandoned yesterday morning.

The rebels fled back to Koch Goma areas in Nwoya county after the battle. [passage omitted]

Uganda: President Museveni Receives Burundi Delegation

EA2707201196 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a delegation from Burundi led by Colonel Jean-Bosco Daradangwa, coordinator [of] the security services of Burundi. The delegation was sent to Uganda by the new Burundi leader, Major Pierre Buyoya, to explain to President Museveni the recent developments in Burundi.

The meeting was attended by a minister of state for defense, Mr. Amama Mbabazi, the minister of state

for security in the office of the president, Mr. Muruli Mukasa, and the director general of ESO [External Security Organization], Major General Elly Tumwine.

The Burundi delegation also included Dr. Luc Rukingama, counselor to Burundi University, Lieutenant Colonel Nicodeme Nduhirubusu, an adviser in the prime minister's office, and the Burundi ambassador in Uganda, Mr. (Bonaparte Ningeke).

Uganda: Museveni, Tanzanian Leaders Discuss Burundi

EA2707200496 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Talks have started at the Nile International Conference Center between President Mkapa of Tanzania, former president of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and President Yoweri Museveni. The closed discussions center on the situation in Burundi and the recent developments there, and their implications for the regional initiatives to help the people of Burundi find a solution.

Uganda: 'Moderate' Burundi Officials, Museveni Meet Over Coup

EA2607120496 Kampala THE NEW VISION in English 26 Jul 96 p 2

[By Odrek Rwabwoogo and Francis Mutazindwa: "Burundi Leaders Run Away"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Three Burundi moderate politicians yesterday arrived in Uganda to consult President Yoweri Museveni as the coup d'etat was taking place in their country.

Former Foreign Minister Mr. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, chairman for Front for the Democracy in Burundi (Prodebu), Lieutenant Colonel Roger Minani and another identified as Claver Nahimana said they were sent by deposed President Sylvester Ntibantunganya.

The delegation was received at Entebbe airport by the Burundian ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Habyarimana, and the External Security organization chief, Major General Elly Tumwine.

Lieutenant Colonel Minani said in a brief interview with 'The New Vision' that Prodebu party deemed it imperative to meet President Museveni to give advice on how they could solve the security problem in Burundi.

"I met with President Ntibantunganya before I came here. He knew my mission and he was in agreement," Minani said but denied that Ntibantunganya was hiding in the American embassy in Bujumbura.

"He is not hiding but just changed residence for security reasons," he said.

He said his party believed in the peace initiative taken by the regional presidents. "We request friendly countries in the region to grant military aid to Burundi to end the massacres so that we can hold a peace debate," he said. [passage omitted]

Ugandan, Tanzanian Leaders Condemn Burundi Coup

AB2807133996 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kampala, 28 Jul (AFP) — A summit of regional leaders will be held in the coming week over the coup in Burundi, the presidents of Tanzania and Uganda, Benjamin Mkapa and Yoweri Museveni, announced Sunday [28 July].

The presidents "strongly condemned and rejected" Thursday's Army-backed coup in which President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya was ousted. They said the regional summit would be held Wednesday in Arusha, northern Tanzania.

Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, was replaced by Major Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi, who declared himself interim president and announced he would form a transitional government. [passage omitted]

The presidents' statement follows weekend talks with former Tanzanian head of state Julius Nyerere, the principal mediator in the Burundi conflict.

It said: "The military coup undermines the efforts being undertaken by both regional and world leaders aimed at finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the Burundi conflict that would guarantee security and democracy to all the people of Burundi."

Ugandan Government sources said Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire would take part in the summit. A previous summit brought together the same countries on June 25, also in Arusha, where leaders agreed to a Burundian Government request for military intervention to halt the inter-ethnic bloodshed. That decision was heavily criticised by many in Burundi.

In their statement, Mkapa and Museveni underlined "the importance of the agreement reached at the regional summit" and called on all parties to respect its recommendations.

The Ugandan Government sources also revealed that Museveni had received a delegation from Buyoya on Saturday.

**Ugandan, Tanzanian Leader Support Burundi
Peace Initiative**

*EA2807175396 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 28 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At the invitation of President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of the Republic of Uganda, President Benjamin William Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania paid a two-day working visit to Uganda. The two heads of state met and held talks on the current situation in Burundi within the context of the Mwanza peace process and the Arusha initiative. The talks were held at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala on Saturday, 27 July 1996.

Also participating in the meeting was former Tanzanian President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the facilitator of the Great Lakes initiative on Rwanda and Burundi.

The two heads of state expressed grave concern about the situation in Burundi following the military takeover of the legitimate government of president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya on 25th July 1996. The military coup undermines the efforts being undertaken by both regional and world leaders aimed at finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the Burundi conflict that would guarantee security and democracy to all the people of Burundi. The heads of state strongly condemned and rejected this usurpation of power. In this regard the two heads of state expressed their support for the positions taken by the central organ of the OAU and the UN Security Council in condemning the removal of the legitimate Government of Burundi.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their support for Mwalimu Nyerere's peace efforts. In this context the

two heads of state underlined the importance of the agreement reached at the Arusha regional summit on 25 June 1996, and called upon all parties to respect its recommendations.

The two heads of state agreed to review further the situation in Burundi with a view to taking an appropriate decision at the regional summit to be held at Arusha on Wednesday, 31 July, 1996 at the invitation of President Mkapa.

**Uganda: Meeting on Burundi Ends; No
Communique Issued**

*EA2807132796 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 28 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania have ended their talks in Kampala on the political situation in eastern and central Africa. The meeting was also attended by the father of the nation, Mwalimu Nyerere who is seeking a solution to the problems in Burundi.

The leaders of Tanzania and Uganda met just days after the coup in Burundi which saw President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya toppled. The leader of the coup, Major Pierre Buyoya, said he took the action to stop the fighting between Hutus and Tutsis which has resulted in the deaths of 150,000 people since 1993.

No communique was issued at the end of the talks but political observers suggest that a statement may be issued later. President Benjamin Mkapa is expected to return home today.

South Africa: Mbeki Discusses Armscor, U.S. Talks
MB2607095496 Johannesburg SABC 1 Television
Network Focus in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 96

[Interview with South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki by SABC U.S. correspondent Simon Marks; place and date not given; introductory paragraph by SABC announcer Wandile Zote in Xhosa — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It looks like a solution has finally been found to the Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] embargo issue. This is a result of the ongoing visit by South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to America. Hopes for a solution come after a series of meeting between U.S. and South African legal teams. Armscor is accused of breaking an arms embargo during apartheid. Our reporter in America, Simon Marks, talked to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki.

[Marks] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, thank you very much indeed for talking to us. Perhaps you could tell us first of all about your meeting with President Clinton at the White House. What did the two of you discuss, what was the president's central message to you?

[Mbeki] Well, the president was interested, of course, in developments in South Africa, but in particular interested in what the U.S. Government might do more in order to assist with regard to these processes, development, and so on, in the country. He was interested, for instance, as to whether we had any proposals that we might want to make concerning their interacting with potential United States investors to encourage them to move into South Africa to actually invest — these sorts of questions. So we discussed that kind of issue, as I say, generally the developments within South Africa. We discussed this Armscor case, which clearly both sides have wanted to be resolved soon as is possible. And so today the legal teams that have working on this came to an agreement. So a statement that would come out of President Clinton's office today saying that we welcome that, we discussed it. We welcome that because it provides a framework, we believe, for a resolution of this question. But of course, this is a matter that must go to the judges.

[Marks] A framework then but not, in and of itself, an ultimate resolution?

[Mbeki] Well, in the end, you see, the matter must be settled in the courts. So it's not as though you could have an agreement between teams of lawyers, or even governments, which would then dispose of the matter, because there are indictments out there and therefore the matter has to be resolved in the courts. So there is an agreement which provides a framework within which all the details will be worked out. But the prosecutors,

the U.S. prosecutors, still have got to get a judge to say, with regard case number so and so this is how we propose it should happen. So it can only be resolved then at that point.

[Marks] But at this point, do you feel instinctively that the Armscor dispute is now behind you?

[Mbeki] I believe so. I think that it would be possible for the prosecutors to approach the judges here with a position which really ought to resolve this thing once and for all.

[Marks] As you were talking to President Clinton, the White House announced that the President will sign a new law banning foreign companies from doing business with Iran or Libya. Did any of the foreign policy tensions between the United States and South Africa over Iran and Libya come up during your talks?

[Mbeki] No, no, that matter did not arise at all. He raised the question of Burundi, indicated the concern of the government of the United States that you might get a further escalation of that conflict, leading to the sorts of huge numbers of dead people as happened in Rwanda. So we discussed that, and of course they were very interested that to the extent that the South African Government could assist in the resolution of this problem, we should. They themselves are in touch with people who are involved in looking for solutions to this problem. So now that was the one foreign policy issue — it was this question of Burundi. But, otherwise, it was really to get a picture as to what is happening, generally, in South Africa, what sort of further support could be given by the government of the United States, the work of the binational commission, and as I was saying this matter of Burundi, and the Armscor question.

[Marks] President Mandela said recently the friends of the West are not necessarily the friends of South Africa. Does that put you in a difficult position when you are coming to the main capital of the Western world and seeking the kind of support that you have spoken of?

[Mbeki] No, no, it doesn't. It doesn't. I mean the reality of the matter is that the relations between South Africa and the United States extend over a very, very, very, extensive area, so a whole multiplicity of questions arise in the context of these relations. So these particular issues, which might loom large in somebody's mind because they are controversial, in reality, constitute only an element, a small element rather, in terms of the totality of the relations between ourselves and the U.S. This matter arose when we met the House of Representatives committee on international affairs. We were discussing a whole range of things, and they raised this question; of course we explained, explained

our own position with regard to all these countries that are mentioned. We maintain normal relations; there's nothing exceptional about those relations, and the British have an embassy in Tehran, South Africa has an embassy in Tehran, there's nothing peculiar about that, or about the fact that South Africa has such an embassy in Tehran. So, as I say, it arose among these congresspeople, and we discussed it and they seem satisfied with responses we gave them.

[Marks] Well, let me ask you about the work of the binational commission. How is the average South African going to feel the effects of the work that you and your team have done here this week?

[Mbeki] Well, the binational commission deals with lots of things. There is, for instance, a business development committee, and so you had a delegation of South African business people who came at the same time, were part of this process, to talk to U.S. business people. And what they tell me is that they've had very good interaction, and they're quite certain that it's going to assist in a greater inflow of U.S. investment into the South African economy. So how that will impact on the ordinary person in the street at some point, clearly, it would, as part of a growing economy. Or you have a scholarship program, focussed particularly on training students in economic affairs, public policy, in particular, rather than theoretical economics. So a group of young people coming from South Africa — it's called the Mandela Scholarship — would go into the U.S. universities later this year to do that program. So it will impact on those ones. Or the youth programs... [pauses] A good portion of the National Youth Commission were here because that's one of the areas in which we are cooperating, the question of youth development. So we're working with the Americans in terms of development of policy, and of programs, training programs for youth organizers of one kind or another, and so on. So I think across the... [pauses] It doesn't matter, really, what area you are looking at, whether it's energy, an extensive program to do with energy, an element of which, for instance, seeks to address the issue of smokeless coal — fuels of that kind. Now, there is technology in the States which addresses this matter. We are going to test this, to see whether it's relevant for these purposes, because it may very well be that you would then be able deal with this enormous problem of pollution in big townships like Soweto, by the introduction of such coal. So there's no element of it which is not directly relevant to the improvement of the lives of the people.

[Marks] And these elements are, you think, sufficiently broad to warrant the kind of resources that the South African government has committed to the binational commission? You've been here with seven cabinet min-

isters, three deputy ministers — it's a very significant amount of South African input. It costs the government a lot of money, but you think the results are worth the expenditure?

[Mbeki] Oh, I think so. I think so. I think it's very important. Economic questions are important. One committee deals with those. These energy questions are very important, and one committee deals with those. Questions of science and technology — critically important to the new South Africa — another committee would deal with those. So I'm saying that in all of these areas... [pauses] The weather: You know that the country is prone to drought, South Africa, and there's a lot of work that has been done in the United States, to forecast what's likely to happen even a number of years down the road — the El Nino effect — and all of this has tremendous capacity. We're cooperating on this, and you can imagine the impact of it, if you then know that, according to the cyclical processes, three years down the road we're going to have a drought, then we are able to prepare for it. These are very, very important things, and I don't think you can — in a way, I don't think you can — measure the product of this [word indistinct] process against the air fare that one pays to fly from Johannesburg to Washington.

[Marks] Throughout this week you are pushing for increased levels of U.S. investment in South Africa. Since you've been away [COSATU — Congress of South African Trade Unions; General Secretary] Sam Shilowa has made a speech in South Africa, describing the macroeconomic plan, which you're promoting here as unworkable. How much difficulty has that placed you in during your visit to the United States?

[Mbeki] Well, it hasn't, really. Where it has arisen — and that's really only once — where it has arisen, we've explained of course, that what COSATU says, the statement to which you refer, what they said was that, as you are saying, this is unworkable, but they, as a trade union federation, would sit down and make their own proposals with regard to a macroeconomic framework, in order to engage the government in discussions about that. So that's fine. I think it's perfectly in order for the unions to say, we've got our own ideas, we don't think this one is workable, we've got our own ideas, let us engage. I mean, it's perfectly alright. We ourselves, as government, have been saying that we would want to move along with our social partners in Nedlac [National Economic Development and Labor Council]. I don't think particularly it's a cause of worry. I'm quite certain that, in the course of that interaction between government and COSATU that they are talking about, it provides an opportunity for the government itself to explain its own positions.

[Marks] So predictions of the collapse of the tripartite alliance are premature?

[Mbeki] Not only premature, they're wrong. It's not going to happen. No, no, no, there's no tension of that kind, and there's no confrontation that is brewing. The unions, all of them, have a right to formulate opinions about all of these things, and we would want them to formulate their own opinions about this thing and to engage the government on the matter. So no, I don't think there's a crisis about it.

[Marks] Finally, you began the week in Atlanta — a wonderful week for the South African team. Here in Washington you've been promoting the idea of South Africa hosting the 2004 Olympic games. Any indication that you're winning U.S. support for that idea?

[Mbeki] Yes, definitely. I think there's understanding in the United States, appreciation, and support for this idea, particularly when it is considered as an African bid. Not just Cape Town, not just South Africa, but as an African bid for the first time, to bring the Olympics to this one continent where the Olympics have never been, as an assertion of our own confidence in the future of the continent. That idea, to all of the people that we've spoken to, it really does grab both their minds and their hearts.

[Marks] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, thank you very much, indeed, for talking to us tonight.

[Mbeki] Thanks very much.

South Africa: SANDF Denies on Standby To Be Sent to Burundi

*MB2607144096 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1426 GMT 26 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria, July 26 SAPA—The South African National Defence Force [SANDF] on Friday [26 July] denied it had been instructed to be on standby for peacekeeping duties in strife-torn Burundi.

Earlier reports quoting unnamed sources said the SANDF had been placed in a state of readiness to take part in a six-nation peacekeeping force which might be sent to Burundi in the wake of a military coup in that country.

SANDF Spokesman Col. John Rolt reacted in Pretoria by saying: "I have no knowledge of that." He said the SANDF acted only on instructions from the government, and referred further enquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Affairs Spokesman Pieter Swanepoel said Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo had earlier in the day stated: "The stationing of South African military units

in Burundi is not possible at this point in time." Nzo had added other forms of assistance, such as humanitarian and logistical support, would be considered in due course, Swanepoel said.

Other government sources said this possibility had not yet been discussed by the cabinet.

South Africa: Paper Cites Alleged Arms Shipments to Burundi, Rwanda

MB2807180696 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A South African newspaper, the SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, reports that former agents of the apartheid regime are continuing to ship South African-made weapons to the Hutu factions in Burundi and Rwanda.

Citing commercial airline, arms trade, and former government officials, the newspaper says tonnes of small arms, explosives, and communications equipment are being flown to the central African war zone. It quotes sources familiar with the arms trade as saying the deals stem from the apartheid regime's practise of selling weapons to pariah states and organizations.

The newspaper says the names of a former South African spy and several former security force members have been linked to the deals, which also involve members of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan movement once backed by the United States and apartheid South Africa.

South Africa developed a sophisticated arms industry after the United Nations imposed an anti-apartheid arms embargo 20 years ago, exporting to a number of countries at war.

The SUNDAY INDEPENDENT report says weapons are loaded mainly at the Wonderboom airfield near Pretoria, and at the Lanseria airport near Johannesburg. The routes include Angola, Zambia, and Zaire. The newspaper says shipments were either mislabeled or added to other loads destined for airports in Angola, Zambia, and Zaire, without reflecting the additional weight. It says it was aware of one cargo in which only 17 tonnes of a 32-tonne shipment was accounted for in papers accepted by customs officials.

South Africa: Bantu Holomisa Interviewed, Says Dismissal 'Political'

MB2607155496 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 1409 GMT 26 Jul 96

[Telephone interview with Bantu Holomisa, outgoing South African deputy environmental and tourism minis-

ter, by SABC announcer Brett Davidson; from the "PM Live" program — live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Davidson] President Nelson Mandela has sacked controversial Deputy Environmental and Tourism Minister Bantu Holomisa. Former ANC Youth League President Peter Mokaba will replace Holomisa at the end of the month. Holomisa returned from the U.S. this morning and met the president in Johannesburg, where he was informed of his dismissal. And now we are joined on the line by Mr. Holomisa, to talk about his reaction to the dismissal. Mr. Holomisa, why do you think you were sacked?

[Holomisa] Firstly, I didn't know that when somebody is speaking truth he is dubbed as controversial. Be that as it may, let me concentrate on your question. The answer to your question is that I was not told about the reasons why I am being sacked and I didn't challenge the president. I think I would be stooping too low if I were to ask him also what are the reasons. I think I am mature enough to know what is going.

[Davidson] Well, you surely must have some theories of your own though.

[Holomisa] Come again.

[Davidson] You surely must have some idea of your own though about why you were sacked.

[Holomisa] Yes, I have got my own ideas, which I don't think they are for public consumption, but what makes me happy is that I'm going out of this office without any scandals or having been accused of embezzling funds. At least if that was the case I would have been told long before and I, therefore, conclude that the issue is nothing else but political.

[Davidson] Why do you say that?

[Holomisa] What information do you have?

[Davidson] No, I'm asking you why you conclude that the dismissal is political?

[Holomisa] I conclude that it is political because if it was related to the dereliction of my duties as a deputy minister, I would have been informed long before.

[Davidson] Do you think it's related to, what you called earlier, you're speaking of the truth?

[Holomisa] Yes, come again, on that. What did you say?

[Davidson] Earlier, you said something about you don't think it's controversial if you just talk the truth. Do you think that you were fired because you were talking the truth?

[Holomisa] I was correcting you in what you were saying.

[Davidson] Yes, but I'm saying do you consider yourself as someone who has been speaking the truth?

[Holomisa] Yes, I think I have been notorious on doing that.

[Davidson] And do you think that that could have led to your firing from your post?

[Holomisa] I'm not sure, but I was correcting your statement in which you were alluding to your audience.

[Davidson] Do you feel that there are certain individuals in government or the ANC that have led to your dismissal, have had a campaign against you?

[Holomisa] The president is the person who can give you the reasons why he dismissed me, but I can confirm that the ANC as an organization has got nothing against myself. There might be individuals somewhere who have their own agenda and who have influenced — but also I must also confirm to you that being dismissed from the government, or appointed into the government, you serve — you are being appointed on the wishes of a president and his vice president, so when they feel that your term has come to an end they can dismiss you. It could be related to dereliction of your duty, or political, and in this case I have already addressed that issue, and I think therefore I will not be dismissed, or I'm not dismissed in the ANC, hence, I'm going to continue as a member of the ANC, serve as a Member of Parliament, and serve in the portfolio committees of environment and tourism, as well as defense, I think. Those two portfolios are closer to my heart during this time.

[Davidson] You said that you think your dismissal is political. Does that give rise to worries about anti-democratic tendencies in the ANC?

[Holomisa] No, that is your opinion and I don't think we can argue your opinion. When I say it is political I assume that you have learnt a little bit of politics, or in dealing with political matters, you would understand what I mean.

[Davidson] Well, the word political is open to many interpretations.

[Holomisa] The word political is wide, and your question therefore will not suit... [pauses] it will take me days to educate you, and I think you have other people waiting to contribute on this program.

[Davidson] You said that there may be certain individuals who may be against you. Are you prepared to name them?

[Holomisa] No, I said there may — I didn't say there are. Understand English — there may be.

[Davidson] Thank's very much for joining us. That's Mr. Bantu Holomisa who was fired today from his post as Deputy Environmental and Tourism Minister.

South African Press Review for 26 Jul
MB2607123396

[FBIS Report]

MAIL & GUARDIAN

Time To Act in Burundi — According to Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English, on page 26 of its 26 July-1 August issue, "The South African government has been wise to be cautious about rushing into African conflict situations. There is a justifiable nervousness about Pretoria reasserting itself as the bully of the continent. But there comes a time when a situation demands that the country overcome its collective queasiness and take firm and visible action. A threat of genocide in Burundi is such a case." The editorial opposes sending troops but notes that President Mandela's response has been "confused." The editorial adds: "Perhaps this is a time for the president to put the same energy into Africa as he has recently done in Europe, or for Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to shift his focus from Washington to the centre of our own continent. A visible and strong diplomatic intervention from South Africa is called for. This need not necessarily be directed at the warring parties, for that may at this point achieve little, but the Mandela/Mbeki team could do a round of African states in a bid to achieve a strong and coherent regional attempt to preempt disaster. It would also help lay the ground for any future, more direct intervention. There is a real and substantive role for Mandela's statesmanship in this situation, directing an active, constructive and visible South African diplomatic role."

THE CITIZEN

Limit Immigration Selectively — The government's crackdown on immigration involving large fees and urging foreign companies not to import workers concerns Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English in its editorial on page 4 on 25 July. "We should not discourage immigration of professional people whose qualifications we can recognise, or skilled people who can help to develop our industries. We also need businessmen who can invest in this country, who can start up businesses and industries that can contribute to the economic expansion of South Africa. If foreign businesses feel it is necessary to bring in workers, we should allow this." It concludes: "In fact, besides encouraging investments here, we should be encouraging the arrival of settlers with skills or money to help create new industries and new jobs."

South African Press Review for 27 Jul
MB2707161896

[FBIS Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Lessons To Be Learned — "At last the United States and South Africa have resolved (in principle) the four-year-old U.S. criminal case against Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] for alleged arms smuggling during the apartheid era," says the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English in a page-12 editorial on 27 July. The paper says a "tentative" agreement has been reached after discussions between U.S. Vice President Al Gore and South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki — Armscor will plead "no contest" and pay a fine of \$12.5 million dollars. The paper says this is "good news" and hopes an end is in sight to a case that "was poisoning what should otherwise have been excellent relations." It also notes that "commercially too, this is welcome," saying it hopes the lifting of the U.S. arms ban will help South African companies.

The paper says that while the South African Government "won important concession" — such as part of the fine being channeled back into South Africa to monitor future arms sales and a U.S. promise not to indict a related company, Denel, so that it will not face the arms ban at all — it also says that the South African Government "clearly backed down more than the U.S." It feels that the submission to U.S. jurisdiction was a "grave injury to South Africa's sovereignty."

"In the end, the case offered two tough lessons to the Government. One: when you take over SA Inc., you also assume its debts; and two: Uncle Sam has a smiling face, but hates to lose," the paper concludes.

South African Press Review for 28 Jul
MB2807154796

[FBIS Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Africa With Words, Not Guns — "The prospect of more bloodletting in Burundi once again confronts South Africa with tough foreign policy choices — intervention or isolation; containment or abandonment," begins a page-24 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 28 July. The paper comes out in favor of supporting the OAU by "facilitating negotiations," which it says "we are, after all, experts at," and by extending "logistical help in alleviating human suffering." It says that while providing troops "may be appealing to a South African military still seeking a new role and

bigger budgets...it is a dangerous invitation to disaster in the long term." It notes previous peacemaking exercises in "divided African countries" have had "lamentable outcomes," and that "South Africa should seek other ways of lending a hand." The paper says that while the current OAU initiative "is now gravely imperiled by the army coup," and with "genocide" looming, South Africa may be tempted "to overreach itself by pledging troops." This, it feels, "would be a mistake."

RAPPORT

Skilled Managers Needed in Government — "The cloud of inexperience and poor judgment hanging over some members of the cabinet and deputy ministers is growing," notes an editorial on page 18 of the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 28 July. Most recently "one of the country's most controversial politicians, Mr. Peter Mokaba, has been appointed to replace Deputy Environment and Tourism Minister Bantu Holomisa", this, despite the "irregularities in the National Tourism Forum [NTF] when it was chaired by the former." In addition, during the past few years, Mr. Mokaba "has been sued for failing to maintain his child, sued for furniture debts," and the NTF was "shut down in disgrace," and "for this President Mandela has 'rewarded' Mr. Mokaba with a public position. That is poor judgment. Mr. Mandela will have to realize that a country's standing in the world is closely related to how capable and unsoiled its government is." "The government must ensure that its members are strengthened by skilled managers, and not by populists with reputations," the paper says.

Causes of Emigration Must Be Addressed — In an article on page 19 of the same issue of RAPPORT, columnist Deon Geldenhuys writes: "In Britain and France, President Mandela was praised high and low for the 'political miracle' he achieved in South Africa. Yet the sustained flood of emigration indicates that large numbers of South Africans view this miracle differently," which is "an enormous vote of no confidence in the much-vaunted new South Africa." In the past, "Afrikaners were inclined to see emigration as 'an English sickness,'" as "cowardly," and even as "treason against the country." That has now changed "drastically," and "hundreds, even thousands of Afrikaners have headed overseas in the past few years." President Mandela has repeatedly "expressed concern over the loss of highly skilled people," but this will have little effect in stemming the flood "unless the causes of emigration are addressed." These, writes Geldenhuys, include "the low level of personal safety," "economic uncertainty, worsened by affirmative action," "falling standards in the delivery of public services." "The fear is that South Africa is increasingly adjusting itself to Third World standards," and that this process is "speeded up by the influx of hordes of illegal immigrants from other parts of Africa." "As long as it appears that the government can do little to remove most of the causes of emigration, given its political priorities, the outward flow will continue," he concludes.

Angola

Angola: UN's Beye Returns From Andulo, Briefs Journalists

MB2607060596 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Hopes for a lasting peace in Angola were reinforced today. Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, went to Andulo today and returned with new information. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] generals will definitely come to Luanda to join their colleagues in the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff. When? Alioune Blondin Beye did not say. It is hoped however that this will be revealed as soon as he is received by the Angolan head of state. The UN special representative also is carrying a verbal message from Jonas Savimbi to the Angolan head of state. [passage omitted]

[Begin Beye recording in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The second issues deals with weapons. As you are aware, the issue of weapons has been a permanent concern of the international community. The UN Security Council recently said that in order to make the confinement process credible, it was necessary that good-quality weapons be presented. UNITA's General Bock is now in southern Angola and UNITA is ready to present the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 more than 1,000 metric tons of military materiel, including tanks, antiaircraft guns... [pauses] As I am not an expert in war materiel, I will just say heavy weapons, including artillery. These weapons will be presented at Mavinga, Ncuso, and Jamba.

Likewise General Numa, who attended the generals' consultation meeting, is now in northern Angola and will present the last assortment of weapons UNITA had in the region — Negage, (Phiri), and Ntucu.

The third issue dealt with a program that resulted from the generals' meeting, which already is being implemented. Thus, three teams led by UNITA's Generals Wiyo, Demostenes, and Ben-Ben have left for eight confinement areas to carry out a vigorous sensitization campaign with a strong message from the UNITA president so that absent soldiers return to confinement areas and the troops' selection process, which already has begun, progresses smoothly. In Andulo, I found a team that began work on 23 July.

The fourth issue deals with the congress. President Savimbi told me the congress will be held between 15 and 20 August. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Angola: UNITA Surrenders Heavy Weapons to Unavem-3

MB2807182196 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has begun to surrender its heavy weapons and ammunitions in Cuando Cubango Province. Equipment was surrendered in Mucusso and Jamba on 27 July. Additional weaponry is scheduled to be surrendered in Mavinga, Matungo, and Licua on 29 July.

Mucusso is a stone's throw from the Republic of Namibia, and 100 km from Botswana. The area harbors 450 UNITA soldiers and their families, who are about to be transferred to the Licua Assembly Area. The UNITA General Staff has decided to surrender more than 659 tonnes of assorted projectiles and rounds of ammunition.

[Begin UNITA General Staff Member Altino Sapalalo recording] In Mucusso, we will surrender 659,197 kg; 16,125 kg in Jamba; 12,000 kg in Matungo; and 83,033.8 kg in Licua. I wish to stress that altogether we will surrender 770,355.8 tonnes. [end recording]

About 16 tonnes of weapons will be surrendered in Jamba.

[Begin Sapalalo recording] We have three B-10 guns, nine 75-mm guns, three 76-mm guns, nine 106-mm guns, three 122-mm B-30 guns, three 23-mm antiaircraft machine guns, 10 88-mm guns, one T-55 tank, five U.S. 12.7 machine guns, seven Chinese 12.7 machine guns, seven .50 machine guns, one 20-mm gun, two BM-21 multiple rocket launchers, three BM-14 multiple rocket launchers, one SAM-7, and 50 M-72 grenade launchers. In addition to that, we have 17,350 rounds of 12.7 ammunition, 299 F1 89-mm grenades, 270 81-mm smoke grenades, and 127 Grad1P 122-mm shells. [end recording]

We then asked General Phillip Valery Sibanda, commander of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3], whether UNITA surrendered all the weapons it had in Mucusso and Jamba.

[Begin recording] [Sibanda, in English] Well, we are working on UNITA's goodwill. They have shown us the quantities that we saw, they have shown us the quantities that we have seen here. If they have got anything left behind, maybe there is going to be a time to hand it over.

[Unidentified correspondent] Once the exercise is over in Cuando Cubango, where will it continue?

[Sibanda] Like I said, it's going to be Monday [29 July] in Mavinga and Licua. [end recording]

This is another step forward in the Angolan peace process, thus increasing the number of people who believe peace is possible.

Angola: UNITA's Samakuva on Heavy Weapons Delivery, Other Issues

MB2907091096 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jul 96

[Report by Pedro Manuel]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to deliver its heavy war materiel to the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3].

More war materiel is expected to be delivered in the areas of Licua and (Narvota), in southeastern Angola today. For comments, we are now in touch with Isaias Samakuva, head of the UNITA team to the Joint Commission:

[Begin recording] [Samakuva] Good morning.

[Manuel] First, we would like to have details concerning the delivery of heavy weapons to Unavem-3. This process began in Jamba and Mucusso, in southeastern Angola, on 27 July, and it is expected to continue in the same region today. What does UNITA hope to achieve with these operations?

[Samakuva] Yes, I would like to confirm that more heavy war materiel should be returned in Licua and possibly in [name indistinct] today. Unavem-3 teams are receiving those goods. This operation will then continue in central and northeastern Angola, where there is more war materiel to be delivered. [Words indistinct] the weapons delivered by the next batch of soldiers coming into the assembly areas, thereby improving the quality of those weapons. I think this will help create greater confidence in the peace process.

[Manuel] Concerning future similar operations, you said they will happen in central and northeastern Angola. Have any dates been set yet? Has everything been organized with Unavem-3?

[Samakuva] Yes, everything has been organized with Unavem-3. Obviously [words indistinct] and also logistical means, but for our part everything has been organized.

[Manuel] Does this mean that UNITA will not have any more heavy war materiel in southeastern Angola once the weapons in areas such as Licua, Mavinga, Mucusso, and Jamba have been turned in?

[Samakuva] It seems to me that by then there will be no more heavy war materiel to be turned in.

[Manuel] And the same will happen in central and northeastern Angola?

[Samakuva] Precisely.

[Manuel] Concerning the selection of troops to join the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the last time you talked to Radio Angola you said that a large portion of UNITA soldiers were not interested in joining the FAA. I do not know whether this continues to be the situation.

[Samakuva] That way of thinking continues to prevail and this is why we held intense sessions in Andulo last week. We called on our generals to keep our troops briefed and encourage them to abide by the terms of the Lusaka Protocol. The generals have gone to several assembly areas and are working very hard to that end. They have been visiting Vila Nova, Londuimbale, Ngove, Chifuma, Quibala, Catala, and other assembly areas in northern Angola to try and get our troops to understand the steps we are taking as part of the peace process.

[Manuel] Can you give me concrete information concerning the integration of troops in the FAA [words indistinct]?

[Samakuva] I have no information to give you at this stage. This operation [words indistinct] days last week. The resettlement teams were scheduled to have returned to their areas. When I left Andulo, the team was already working there, but I cannot tell you at this stage what the results are.

[Manuel] And when do you foresee UNITA generals returning to the unified national army?

[Samakuva] Many UNITA generals are involved in this work which could be said is a part of the FAA's work. They are likely to turn up as soon as they are satisfied that those tasks are being carried out.

[Manuel] Does this mean they will only turn up after the soldiers have joined the FAA?

[Samakuva] That is not what I said. What I said was that they are doing renovation work and trying to fulfill their duties. As soon as this work is over, we will certainly be ready to join.

[Manuel] Thank you for speaking to us, Mr. Samakuva.

[Samakuva] Thank you and good day to you.

[Manuel] Good day. [end recording]

Lesotho**Lesotho: Country Condemns 'Irresponsible' Military Coup in Burundi**

MB2607163696 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement following the coup in Burundi. The statement says the Government of Lesotho has learned about the overthrow of the legitimate government of President Sylvestre Ntubunganya of Burundi by the military. The Government of Lesotho will not accept any attempt to take over power through illegal means, under any pretext whatsoever, and strongly condemns and opposes this irresponsible act by the Army in Burundi. The Government of Lesotho stands by the decisions of the recent Arusha regional summit, particularly on the provision of security assistance to Burundi, and will only support initiatives which are in accordance with this provision, which is aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the crisis in that country.

Mozambique**Mozambique: Prime Minister Terms Coup in Burundi 'Setback'**

MB2607194996 Dakar PANA in English 26 Jul 96

[Received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maputo, Mozambique (PANA) - Mozambique has condemned Thursday's [25 July] coup d'etat in Burundi, describing it as "a setback" for the African continent.

Speaking at a Maputo press briefing Friday, the country's prime minister, Pascoal Mocumbi, said the events in Bujumbura "show a return to military methods precisely at the moment when Africa is developing its systems on a democratic basis respecting the will of the people."

He said that the Organisation of African Unity "must take a firm position that discourages any repetition."

Mocumbi doubted whether Mozambique would be in any position to participate in a possible military intervention in Burundi, given the current small size and weak condition of its armed forces.

But he pledged that the country "will give all the political contribution that may be required for a return to normality in Burundi."

Namibia**Namibia: Shots Fired From Angola Reportedly Kill 10-Year-Old Girl**

MB2907155996 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A report from Windhoek says a 10-year-old Namibian girl drawing water from the Okavango River on Saturday [27 July] was killed when shots were fired from Angola. The police say she was hit in the chest when gunmen opened fire from Angola. The river borders northern Namibia and southern Angola. The Namibian authorities closed the border with Angola in the Okavango region two years ago after attacks on its citizens. A special field force is helping police in the region.

Swaziland**Swaziland: King Announces Launching of Constitutional Reform Plan**

MB2607162896 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] All week there have been mounting expectations in Swaziland about a big national meeting called by the king today. Two main items were expected to be announced — a new prime minister and the beginnings of a democratic process. All year there have been mounting demonstrations, strikes, and protests, demanding democracy and the recognition of political parties. There has also been growing pressure for change from Swaziland's powerful regional neighbors. What happened at the meeting today? Tom Hol-loway reports from Mbabane:

Addressing thousands of Swazis at a national meeting in the cattle kraal at Ludzidzini royal residence this afternoon, King Mswati announced the launching of a long-awaited democratic constitutional reform exercise. Announcing the names of a 27-member Constitutional Committee representing the whole spectrum of traditional and modern Swazi society, including illegal political groups, trade unions, women's organizations, and churches, the king called on all Swazis to participate freely in the exercise.

The king called on each and every Swazi, over the coming months, to submit in writing or verbally to the committee, as individuals, their recommendations regarding a new democratic constitution they want for their country. The new constitution, to be ready by the 1998 general election, said the king, will demonstrate to the whole world the form of democracy the Swazi people want for themselves in their country.

A recently formed political alliance formed by the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions, SFTU, and illegal political movements, led by the People's United Democratic Movement, PUDEMO, however, have vowed its members would boycott the pending constitutional reform exercise, unless a 23-year-old ban on political parties was first lifted.

Swaziland: King Appoints Former Finance Minister as Prime Minister

MB2607173796 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has appointed former Minister of Finance Dr. Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini as the new prime minister of the country. Dr. Dlamini's appointment was announced by His Majesty at Ludzidzini royal kraal this afternoon. His Majesty asked the nation to give Dr. Dlamini all the support he needs to enable him to work productively. He said the responsibility of heading a government is big, and that is why the nation has to give its support. Dr. Dlamini, who served as the country's finance minister for a long time, was working for the International Monetary Fund, IMF, at the time of his appointment.

Meanwhile, at the same occasion, the King announced the Constitutional Review Committee. The committee is made up of 30 members comprising chiefs, intellectuals, political activists, and unionists. His majesty asked the nation to make submissions to the committee because it is embarking on a serious national exercise. He said the nation has to submit ideas, so that the constitution can be representative of all sectors of Swazi life. He said while it is true that not everyone will be fully satisfied with the results, the exercise is aimed at satisfying as many people as possible. He said the nation should also know that in every constitution there are amendments, and that it will be amended when it no longer satisfies the people. In his wide-ranging speech, his majesty also expressed concern at the state of the economy. He said it is his wish that the economy would improve, and added that a stable and trouble-free country is conducive to economic growth.

Swaziland: Former Finance Minister Named Prime Minister

MB2607140396 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane, July 26 SAPA — King Mswati III on Friday [26 July] named former Finance Minister Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini as the kingdom's new prime minister.

Mswati made the announcement at a traditional gathering of Swazis at his royal residence. He is also expected to announce reforms intended to move the kingdom towards democracy.

Dlamini, who was a popular and respected finance minister, is considered a modernist in a country where traditionalists wield considerable influence. He succeeds Prince Mbilini Dlamini, whom Mswati dismissed about two months ago.

All Swaziland's prime ministers since independence in 1968 have been Dlaminis, the royal clan which bears Mswati's surname. Since Prince Mbilini's dismissal, Deputy Prime Minister Sishayi Nxumalo has been acting as prime minister.

Swaziland: New Prime Minister Barnabas Dlamini Profiled

MB2907090896 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 96 p 5

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Newly appointed Prime Minister Dr Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini was born on May 15 1942 and is married with five children. Dr Dlamini is an Industrial Chemist, Chartered Accountant and an Economist.

Educational background: In 1969 he obtained a Bachelor of Science (Chemistry and Mathematics) from the University of Wisconsin, in the United States of America.

In 1976 he obtained a Bachelor of Commerce (Economics and Accounting) from the University of South Africa.

In 1982 he obtained an MBA (Financial Management) from New York University in the USA.

Professional Experience: 1969 - 1977 Swaziland Iron Development Company, Ngwenya Mine. He started out as Assistant Chemist in 1969. In 1972 he was promoted to Chief Chemist and in 1975 he became Metallurgical Superintendent.

1978 - 1984 Coopers and Lybrand, Chartered Accountants, Mbabane.

He started as an Articled Clerk in 1978 and in 1981 he was a full time student at the New York University. In 1982 he became Audit Senior and in 1983 he became a Partner.

From 1978 to 1992 he became a Senator and in 1983 Member of Parliament.

In 1984 he was appointed Minister of Finance and it was during the same that he was a partner in Dlamini, Ndallahwa and Company.

In 1992 he was appointed Alternate Director of the International Monetary Fund, in Washington DC.

In 1994 he was appointed Executive Director for twenty one countries.

Awards: Chief Counsellor of the Royal Order of Sobhuza II, by His Majesty King Mswati III, (1989).

Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon by President Dr Lee Teng Hui, Republic of China in Taiwan, (1989).

Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa), University of Swaziland, 1992.

Dr Dlamini joined the American Institute of the Certified Public Accountants, New York, 1983.

In 1985 he joined the Swaziland Institute of Accountants.

Swaziland: New Premier Has 'Overwhelming Support,' Faces 'Challenge'

MB2807165196 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 28 Jul 96 p 5

[Report by Themba Shongwe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ludzidzini — New Prime Minister, Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini, will not be effective under the present system even though he is a man of integrity.

In a snap survey by this newspaper soon after his appointment on Friday [26 July], it was gathered that the new premier has overwhelming support of a majority of people.

Director of the Federation Swaziland Employers (PSE), Musa Hlophe, said he respected Dlamini and acknowledged that he has a big task ahead of him, mainly to sort out the political situation of the country.

Congratulating him to be in the post, Hlophe said he has to have an agenda to perform with all support.

Hlophe first recalled their expectations as employers and felt "Barney," as he called him, is the right man they will like to have.

"He came at a crucial time. He has to realise that he cannot ignore the diverse political views. On the economy, he has to have an agenda which will be known to the public."

Hlophe said Dlamini's success as Minister of Finance and in the International Monetary Fund cannot alone put investor confidence, but the sorting out of the political future in Swaziland. [sentence as published]

"I know Barney, as a brilliant Swazi and is gifted, but has the biggest challenge than any of the Prime Minister's before.

"He has to realise that he cannot ignore the political diversity in the country and must have a vision about it, an agenda to be known to the public. He can no longer hide behind the 1973 Decree," said Hlophe.

"He has got another assignment to address the issue of unemployment in the country and he has to help Labadzala realise that time needs us to run to put back investor confidence and the reputation we have been known for," Hlophe continued to say.

The Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions' Secretary General, Jan Sithole also welcomed Dlamini.

However he said the system will erode him as long as he cannot make decisions, appoint his own cabinet, discipline them, and as long the system is undemocratic.

He said in order for him to be a hero, he needs to have the right authority as mentioned above.

Sithole said if the system is not changed the nation will be called to the cattle byre again where Dlamini will be thanked and another one appointed.

"Barnabas as a person is a good citizen with a good reputation. The system of governance will erode him," he said.

Sithole said if the system is not changed, he safely bet Sibusiso that in another three years he will be replaced.

Swaziland: British Government Commends King's Choice of Prime Minister

MB2707170496 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 27 Jul 96 p 2

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — The British Government has strongly commended the King for the appointment of the Constitutional Committee and the new Prime Minister.

The King has appointed 29 people, including former Indvuna of Tinkhundla, Mndeni Shabalala into the Constitutional Committee and Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini as Prime Minister. [sentence as published]

Dlamini is a former Finance Minister, a post he resigned from in 1991 to take up an appointment with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as alternate director.

In a brief statement last night, the British High Commissioner to Swaziland, John Doble said:

"The British Government has expressed strong support for King Mswati III's appointments of a constitutional commission, including all trends of political opinion in the country.

"It is confident that those appointed will be able to devise a new democratic constitution suited to the circumstances and aspirations of all Swazis."

Swaziland: Maputo Summit 'Not An Emergency' Meeting on Swaziland

MB2807164996 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 28 Jul 96 pp 1, 2

[Report by "Own Correspondent"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maputo — The four SADC [Southern African Development Community] heads of states who met in Maputo on Wednesday [24 July] definitely discussed the situation in Swaziland.

The four, President Chissano of Mozambique, Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Mandela of South Africa, and Qutumile Masire of Botswana, locked themselves in discussions for over two hours, before they called in acting Prime Minister Sishayi Nxumalo, who sat outside.

The meeting took everyone by surprise. The press in Maputo only learnt of it only hours before the presidents started arriving.

President Chissano, who went to the airport to meet King Mswati, was surprised when the acting Prime Minister showed up instead. President Chissano later said he had spoken to the King the previous night and he had confirmed he would attend the meeting.

After the summit, President Mugabe briefed the press about the meeting and said, although they had discussed the situation in Swaziland and had expected the King to brief them about progress in the democratization process, the meeting was definitely not an emergency summit specifically to discuss Swaziland.

He said the meeting was part of mutual consultations between countries of the region to identify items of interest in their relationship and to establish how they can help one another.

"In April we (myself, President Mandela and Masire) met with the King in Pretoria. He gave us a briefing about the situation in his country around everything being done to turn the Kingdom into democracy. Today we wanted Mr. Nxumalo to brief us on what has been done since April," President Mugabe told journalists at the state house Ponta Vermelha in Maputo.

According to President Mugabe, the four SADC's heads of state were happy with Nxumalo's brief.

"Mr. Nxumalo brought us a message from the King, and we responded and wish them well in the changes in his country. This is not an 'emergency' meeting as some of you seem to believe. We meet at anytime.

Each one of us had to adjust his diary to make this meeting possible before the King's announcement on Friday."

Mugabe said the summit also discussed the situation in Zambia, which is crippled by a general strike in protest at the Zambian government's decision to amend the Constitution without consent of the majority.

President Mugabe refused journalists an opportunity to question Nxumalo on the situation in Swaziland and suggested that this could be done at the airport.

But that did not happen as Nxumalo flew out.

Zambia

Zambia: Government 'Will Not Recognize' Military Regime in Burundi

MB2707164796 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zambian Government says it will not recognize the Pierre Buyoya-led military regime in trouble-torn Burundi that ousted legitimate President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. Foreign Affairs Minister Lieutenant General Christon Tembo said in Lusaka today that Zambia is in support of the stand taken by the Organization of African Unity, which has condemned the coup in Burundi. He said Zambia, as a member of the OAU, will work closely with the African body to see how best the situation in Burundi can be resolved. Zimbabwe and South Africa have also condemned the military takeover. General Tembo said although the cabinet has yet to discuss the Burundi issue, a stand has apparently been taken.

Zambia: Kaunda Reiterates Will Run for President

MB2907081596 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNIP [United National Independence Party] President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda has reiterated that he will contest in the presidential elections due later this year. He also disclosed that his party's central committee has finalized a countrywide election campaign program for him.

He told the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY in Lusaka yesterday that UNIP was going ahead with him as presidential candidate despite a constitutional clause that bars him on grounds of citizenship.

Commenting on interparty meetings, Dr. Kaunda said his party is willing to attend as long as the meetings are chaired by a neutral person. He said the church, the donor community, or any other independent group is welcome to chair the meetings.

Dr. Kaunda has just returned from an international aid meeting in Canada.

The government has in the past said that Dr. Kaunda's insistence to contest the elections in spite of the law that bars him, is illegal. The state says the former president will not be spared if he goes against the law of the land.

Citizens have been advised to respect the Constitution and those who go against it will be prosecuted.

Zambia: Government Invites Foreign Election Observers

MB2607195696 Dakar PANA in English 26 Jul 96

[Report by Musengwa Kayaya — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka, Zambia (PANA) - The Zambian Government Friday [26 July] invited interested international election monitors and observers to presidential and parliamentary elections it says it will hold this year. The dates are yet to be fixed.

A Foreign Ministry statement sent to all diplomatic missions and international organisations in Zambia, said that groups wanting to oversee the elections will be responsible for their travel expenses and upkeep in Zambia.

The Zambian Government also asked the monitors and observers to indicate which organisations they would represent and in which capacity.

Zambia is preparing for its second multiparty general elections this year, which have been a subject of controversy between the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy of President Frederick Chiluba and the opposition.

The dispute centres around the government's adoption of a constitutional amendment which bars former President Kenneth Kaunda and other citizens of migrant parents from vying for the office of president. Kaunda had Malawian parents.

The opposition has also accused Chiluba's government of improper management of voters registration, which was contracted out to Nikuv Computers Limited, a private Israeli firm. This firm is alleged to be close to Mossad, Israel's external security organisation.

Critics charged that the government hired Nikuv to rig the polls in favour of the ruling party. Officials have rejected the charges as baseless.

Some 2.3 million voters had been registered by Nikuv for the polls. Some 2.9 million people were on the rolls during the 1991 multiparty polls which brought Chiluba to power, ending Kaunda's rule for more than three decades.

Both government and opposition sources indicated this week in Lusaka that they were ready to resume interparty reconciliatory talks, which were abandoned last May, following disagreements between the two sides over who was to chair the talks.

The government had insisted that Chiluba should preside over the meeting while the opposition favoured a neutral chair.

The opposition is seeking, among others things, the suspension of the new law and a repeat of the voters registration exercise. Zambian election officials initially targetted some 4.6 million eligible voters to be included on the latest national voters roll.

Several international observers, including representatives of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the OAU and independent people, witnessed the 1991 elections. Former United States President Jimmy Carter was among them.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Nkomo in Egyptian Hospital for Kidney Ailment

*NC2707134496 Paris AFP in English
1348 GMT 27 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cairo, July 27 (AFP) — Zimbabwe's Vice President Joshua Nkomo has been undergoing care for a kidney ailment for the past week in a hospital in northern Egypt, official Egyptian sources said Saturday [27 July].

Nkomo, who has been staying at a hospital in al-Mansurah town, 130 kilometers (78 miles) north of Cairo, "is improving and expresses his thanks" to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for the care, the sources said.

Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal al-Janzuri visited Nkomo in hospital, telling him he hoped to "see (him) run in the streets of Cairo," according to the government daily AL-AKHBAR on Saturday.

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: Steps Taken To Protect Border With Liberia

AB2707165896 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 26 Jul 96 pp 2-4

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held its weekly session yesterday from 1030 to 1445 under the chairmanship of President Henri Konan Bedie. It examined various reports and draft decrees.

Before tackling the agenda, the head of state made it a point to express satisfaction with the government and with Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan, who continued to work very selflessly and devotedly during his visit to France. He then congratulated them for the work done, pointing out that he endorsed the deliberations.

The head of state further stressed the harmful evils such as absenteeism in government offices, corruption, financial scandals, and insecurity. Concerning absenteeism, the head of state instructed the cabinet members to see to the necessary and constant presence at work of employees under their authority. He also said that he will have the actual presence of government employees at workplaces checked, especially by the State General Inspectorate, adding that he attaches particular importance to this issue. [passage omitted]

Finally, the head of state underlined our country's security problems. Concerning security at the western border and the adverse consequences of the Liberian war on our citizens, special measures for their protection and for strict checks on the movement of people and vehicles were taken. This is because according to the head of state, our country can no longer continue to suffer from this fratricidal war. In this regard, he signed a decree instituting an operation zone along our country's western border.

Concerning security in the country, the head of state lambasted the prevailing organized crime, armed robbery, and carjacking that is causing panic among the citizens. He then instructed the government to study for the 31 July cabinet meeting the necessary measures and arrangements that need to be adopted to face the situation. [passage omitted]

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, the Council of Ministers was briefed on the efforts being made to check the African pork cholera prevailing in the country, and on measures adopted to rehabilitate the sector. The African pork cholera epidemic, which has appeared in pig farms in Abidjan, has caused the death of 15,000 pigs, and led to the slaugh-

tering of 25,000 of them as part of sanitary measures. [passage omitted]

Under the Presidency of the Republic, the Council of Ministers was informed about the creation by presidential decree of a National Security Council [CNS]. The mission of this new body, which will be headed by a secretary general with the rank of minister delegate to the Presidency of Republic, consists, among other things, in:

Informing and advising the head of state on domestic security, and the protection of vital interests of our country abroad.

Preventing any act or situation likely to threaten the security of the state institutions, civil peace, and our citizens' health.

Supervising and checking the proper coordination of the preventive measures and actions taken by officials of the various ministries in charge of the sectors mentioned;

Ensuring respect for the methods of collaboration and cooperation among ministries, in conformity with the regulations in force.

Handling all crisis situations, and supervising and checking the proper coordination and implementation of the actions undertaken by the various ministries concerned.

As part of the just defined missions, the CNS will collect and centralize information coming in from all sources, and may conduct studies, inquiries, and all sorts of investigations with its own resources.

The CNS may also assign tasks to the various ministries concerned.

The CNS is placed directly under the president of the Republic, and comprises a standing committee placed under the authority of its secretary general and advisory bodies, including the Higher National Security Council which is chaired by the president of the Republic himself. The secretariat of this security council is headed by the secretary general.

Under the Ministry of Defense, the minister in charge presented two decrees which, after deliberations, were signed by the president of the Republic:

The first decree determines the composition, organization of procedure, and rules for the functioning of the Council of Inquiry:

1. Concerning the composition of the council, it is determined by taking into account the rank of the person appearing before it, but in any event and for each case, the council comprises five full-fledged members,

including a chairman, a rapporteur, and four assessors appointed out of a list drawn up by the minister of defense. Even for the rank and file, the chairman of the council shall have the rank of major, while the rapporteur necessarily has the rank of lieutenant at least. Those who can be members of the council of inquiry are officers and generals still in function, in secondment, reserve or retired.

2. Concerning the procedure for sending defendants before the council of inquiry, the decree indicates the list of military authorities competent to request that a soldier be sent before the council of inquiry. It comprises the chief of defense staff, the director of the Gendarmerie, and the commander of the service affected. The minister of defense alone is entitled to order that the case be referred to the council of inquiry. The decree also determines the contents of the order to send a defendant before the council, that is:

The facts prompting the military authorities to refer the case to the council;

The professional and status-related action likely to be taken against the defendant, and;

The composition of the council of inquiry, including the appointment of alternate members, that is two for each full-fledged member.

3. Concerning the functioning of the council of inquiry, the decree determines the responsibilities of its chairman, and those of the rapporteur, regulates the meetings of the council, organizes the deliberations and the voting as well as the closing of the council's hearings. [passage omitted]

The second decree is on the institution of an operational zone. This decree declares the western part of the national territory an operational zone, notably San Pedro, Grand-Bereby, Tabou, Grabo, Tai, Guiglo, Bioloquin, Toulepleu, Bia-Houye, Zouan-Hounien, Danane, Sipilou, Ouaniou, Koonan, Touba, Borotou, and Booko subprefectures.

Concerning military operations and the maintenance of order, this operational zone falls under the command of a superior officer of the Cote d'Ivoire National Armed Forces (FANCI), who will be appointed by a Defense Ministry decree, and will be referred to as the commander of the operational zone. [passage omitted]

By this act, the government has strengthened security at our western border and freed the FANCI units stationed in the zone to henceforth react promptly and without fear of summons to provocations by Liberian armed bands which need to be contained or else pushed vigorously out of our country. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Liberia: 'Heavily Armed' ECOMOG Troops Prevent Peace March

AB2607200396 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 26 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Monrovia, there has been something of a standoff between civilians and the peacekeeping force, ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group). The civilians wanted to stage a big peace march to mark independence day and to coincide with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit in Nigeria, but at the last minute ECOMOG decided not to let the march go ahead and is out to enforce today to ensure that it doesn't. From Monrovia, Jonathan Peyley telexed this report:

Heavily armed troops belonging to the west African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, were this afternoon patrolling the streets of Monrovia after preventing a peace march from taking place this morning. ECOMOG troops intervened at the last minute to stop the march which had been planned to mark Liberian independence day. The soldiers, backed by tanks, were concentrated mainly on Central Broad Street from where the march had been due to start. The plan had been to present a statement on the current situation in the country to representatives of the international community, but ECOMOG forces spread through the city from their headquarters on Bushrod Island in response to signals early today that civilian groups were determined to defy the current ban on demonstrations imposed by ECOMOG two years ago.

Today's march, organized by the Citizens' Peace Initiative for Civil Rights and Democracy, had been widely publicized here. The plan had been to march right through the city, going as far as the outskirts and the main military barracks, the Barclay Training Center, but a senior ECOMOG source who talked to me by telephone a short while ago said allowing such a march at this time would have been untimely and detrimental to the current search for peace in Liberia. The source said the recent attitude of some disgruntled Liberians has taught us that people will always take advantage of such events to cause chaos and confusion. Elsewhere, independence day celebrations went ahead, although a huge increase in the price of petrol over night made it difficult for people to get around.

Liberia: Faction Leaders Disagree Over New Peace Plan

AB2907111096 *London BBC World Service*
in English 0630 GMT 29 Jul 96

[From the African News]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Divisions have emerged between leaders of warring factions in Liberia over the principles of a new peace plan for the country agreed by West African heads of state. The plan calls for elections to be held within nine months with or without complete disarmament.

A BBC correspondent in the region says while the two major faction leaders are in favor of this, a representative of the Krahn ethnic group in Abuja has said he is strongly against any elections while the rival groups remain armed. Our correspondent says with two major factions apparently in agreement with the peace plan, it seems that the Krahn point of view might be ignored.

Liberia: U.S.-Based Liberians Call For Sanctions Against Warlords

AB2807172996 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A delegation of Liberian nationals in the United States attending the summit of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in Abuja has called for the imposition of punitive sanctions on the warring factions in the Liberian conflict. The leader of the delegation, Mr. Matthew Gibson, told newsmen in Abuja that the sanctions had become necessary because of the uncompromising posture of the faction leaders to peace initiatives. He said that the Liberian nationals in the United States were in full support of any moves to impose severe sanctions on the warlords to check the unnecessary killings of people in that country. Mr. Gibson gave an assurance that Liberians abroad would strongly support efforts by [the] ECOWAS peacekeeping force by soliciting assistance for the troops in the United States.

Niger

Niger: Supreme Court Refuses To Cancel Election Results

AB2807161096 *Paris AFP in English*
0105 GMT 28 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Niamey, 27 Jul (AFP) — Two losing candidates in Niger's presidential election failed again Saturday (28 July) to get the Supreme Court to annul the results of the controversial July 7-8 vote.

The court ruled, as it did at a similar hearing on July 21, that the case put forward by third- and fourth-place candidates Mamadou Tandja and Mahamadou Issoufou was "groundless."

Victory had been claimed by incumbent head of state General Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, leader of a military-backed coup last January, with 52.2 percent of the vote in this west African nation.

The previous challenge to the results had been undertaken by Tandja, Issoufou and second-place hopeful Mahamane Ousmane, who was ousted in the January putsch.

In their second court case, Tandja and Issoufou argued that Niger's electoral code barred government members from running as candidates without their having first resigned their posts. But the court observed that the law did allow active military personnel on leave of absence to run for office — a category in which it said Mainassara fitted into.

Niger: PNDS Presidential Candidate Again Under House Arrest

AB2907110796 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
0730 GMT 29 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Mahamadou Issoufou, the presidential candidate of the Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS) for the 7 and 8 July poll, has been put under house arrest in Niamey. A few policemen were keeping guard in front of Mr. Issoufou's residence situated in a district of the capital where telephone links have been cut off.

Mr. Issoufou who, until the 27 January coup d'etat, was the speaker of the National Assembly, ranked fourth in the presidential poll, scoring 7.6 percent of the votes.

Yesterday the headquarters of his PNDS party was besieged by the police following a demonstration organized earlier on 27 July by PNDS activists to protest the Supreme Court ruling rejecting a new appeal for the cancellation of the election results made by Mr. Issoufou and Mamadou Tandja, another presidential candidate who won 15.6 percent of the votes.

Public demonstrations have been banned in Niger since the 7 and 8 July presidential election.

Nigeria

Nigeria: 8 Killed, 20 Arrested in Communal Clash in Delta State

AB2607103596 (Clandestine) Radio Democrat International in English 2100 GMT 25 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Eight people were killed in a communal clash in Delta State. The incident, the second between the Ala-Ijoh and Ogbe-Ijoh over land, took place last weekend. Delta State Police Commissioner Maurice Evanson said over 20 people have been arrested over the clash and riot policemen have been stationed in the area which was now calm.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: Former Foreign Minister Bundu Arraigned Before Court

AB2607211096 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The new civilian government appears to be delivering on its pledge to ensure probity in public life. President Tejan Kabbah has said nobody will escape the rigors of the law, and they come no bigger, perhaps, than Dr. Abass Bundu. He is a former foreign minister and was a presidential candidate in the recent elections. Well, today, he was arraigned

before a magistrate court on charges of grand larceny in connection with passport irregularities. Our Freetown correspondent, Victor Sylver, has just telexed this report.

According to investigating officers, between August the 26th of 1994 and June the 30th of last year, Dr. Bundu collected various amounts totalling \$210,000 while he was a servant of the Government of Sierra Leone. Sources close to investigating officers and the office of the attorney general say that Dr. Bundu was implicated in passport deals, and that some of the monies he received from the sale of Sierra Leonean passports were not paid by him to the government. Dr. Bundu was granted bail to the sum of 100 million leones. Appearing in the same court were a number of business people thought to have deprived the government of millions of US dollars in fishing vessel licensing fees and other dues. They too were granted bail to the sum of a total 600 million leones — one of the highest bail bonds in recent legal history.

Attorney general and justice minister, Mr. Solomon Berewa, told me that the new civilian government was not interested in time-consuming and expensive commissions, and that all those accused of wrongdoing would have to appear in court to clear their names. He added: We need to start somewhere and somebody has got to do it some day.

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